

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXIX

FEBRUARY, 1949

NUMBER 2



**RESCUED!** The load of hay at the left was brought to this flock of suffering sheep in southern Utah over a road cut by a bulldozer. Circular trenches were cut through the deep snow as a shelter and the sheep are feeding well for the first time this year. The picture was shot from an airplane on January 18 and is used through the courtesy of the Deseret News.



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For Sale By

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

## The Cutting Chute

### FTC's 1948 Record

"Inspections of wool labeling and related matters during 1948," says a recent release of the Federal Trade Commission, "concerned 8,966 manufacturers, distributors and other dealers in wool products. Field inspections covered more than 23,000,000 articles. During 1947 field inspections totaled 8,322 and covered more than 18,000,000 articles."

### Packers Ask Dismissal of Suit

Swift and Co., Armour and Co., Wilson and Co. and the Cudahy Packing Co., on January 10 filed a petition with the Federal Court asking that the suit brought against them last September 15 be dismissed. The original complaint alleges monopoly, etc. and seeks to break up the four big packers into 14 small companies.

The packers state, in their petition for dismissal, that they were cleared of such charges in 1930.

### Forest Service to Charge Camping Fees

The public will have to pay a small fee for vacationing in some of the more popular camps and recreational areas in the national forests this year. No fee is contemplated for simply entering any of the forests; also, some of the smaller camps will be available for use without charge. The fee is being asked to cover necessary improvements in the camp grounds.

### Conservation Bill

Congressman Hope has introduced HR349 in the 81st Congress to "provide for a national agricultural land and water conservation program." While a copy of this measure has not yet been received, it probably advocates a land policy similar to that proposed by Mr. Hope in his HR 6054 last year.

### World Food Situation Brightens

The world produced about 6 percent more food crops in 1948 than in 1947, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said on January 11. Fine weather is given as the big factor in the increased production.

### Colorado Wants "Lamb" on License Plate

A lamb on the 1950 Colorado automobile license plates would be a mighty nice thing, in the opinion of wool growers and auxiliary women of that State, and everybody is working for it. Given a big push at the annual meeting of the sheepmen last July, no occasion has been lost since to move it closer to achievement. For example, the menu of the recent banquet honoring the "princesses" or district winners in the "Make it Yourself—With Wool" contest in Denver on December 13, was in the form of a license plate showing how the lamb would look on it.



## You Can Reduce and Like It

The Chicago Herald-American (daily circulation 551,929) has been running a 14-day series featuring meat in a reducing diet. All material in the series was taken from the National Live Stock and Meat Board's booklet, "You Can Reduce with Safety and Comfort." Lean meat appears in the menu for breakfast, lunch and dinner each day in this reducing diet.

## UP's Rate Bulletin

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has recently issued a "Memorandum of Increased Rates and Charges Authorized under x-162 and x-166." While freight rates are usually confusing to the average person, this bulletin should be valuable to any shipper or agency interested in freight rate matters. It covers, in a very compact manner, freight advances granted under the two cases mentioned. It also includes a very unusual and interesting map of the United States which relates the increases to various sections of the country.

Copy of the booklet may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Freight Traffic Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, 15th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

## Word of Dr. Hadleigh Marsh

Dr. Hadleigh Marsh who, through the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Bozeman, Montana, has contributed so much to the prevention and control of sheep diseases, is now in Australia. In a note from him dated December 24, 1948 to Secretary Jones of the National Wool Growers Association, Dr. Marsh says:

"I left Vancouver on December 18 and arrived in Sydney December 14. During a three-day delay at Auckland, New Zealand, I visited the government experiment station at Hamilton and obtained a good idea of the livestock industry on the North Island of New Zealand.

"During my ten days at Sydney, I have spent most of my time at the McMaster Laboratory of Animal Health at the University of Sydney and at the Veterinary Research Station at Glenfield. The men here have proposed an itinerary for me which includes a trip into Queensland starting January 4, where shearing will be in progress; then to Melbourne, where I hope to see Mr. Boyd and other men in our game, and visit experiment stations and sheep ranches; then into Tasmania for a few days; and then back to Sydney from which place I will make trips into the country to visit sheep outfits and experiment stations. I hope to get a few days on the South Island of New Zealand before leaving for home. My ship leaves Sydney February 24, which makes the time rather short, and I have written to Dr. Wilkins to find out whether there is any chance that he can get my transportation changed to air, so that I can have a little longer here and in New Zealand. I am slowed up somewhat because this whole country takes a vacation for a couple of weeks at Christmas time.

"There is a lot to see and learn here. I started my education on the ship, where I became acquainted with an old time Australian sheep man. These people really know wool and sheep."



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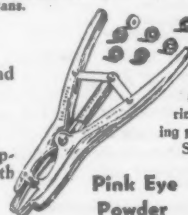
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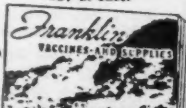
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### Affiliated Organizations

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### Wyoming Wool Growers Association

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## CCC Purchases of Wool

Since April 1943 through October 31 of 1948 the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 1,539,428,843 pounds of wool. During the same period they sold 1,368,653,341 pounds. On October 31 the CCC had on hand 132,469,802 pounds of wool which included 10,500,000 pounds of undelivered sales.

## Colorado Growers Appropriate Public Relations Fund

Directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in a December meeting appropriated \$1,000 for the support of a public information center for the livestock industry in that State. The project is a joint one with the Colorado cattlemen. Its object is to keep the public informed on the importance of the livestock industry in the national economy.

## Wool Prices 100 Years Ago

The following item is clipped from the Pastoral Review of August 16, 1948:

"To the Editor

Sir,—Now that we have all seen the very high prices for wool during the past season I thought that the readers of your valued "Review" might be interested in a quote of prices 100 years ago. The 1947-48 season saw greasy Merino wool selling at 70d., 80d., 90d., and even over 100d., per lb., but the diary of my grandfather, John Bacon, States:—

"Oatlands, Tasmania, 1848—My greasy wool almost unsalable. I have to put the woolly sheep into the 'washpool' till the wool is as white as snow and all weight gone—price 6d to 6½d.

"1849—Wool very low. Reports coming in of big gold rush at San Francisco, California, and wheat & c., rising in price wildly . . . I have 45 big powerful draught horses and have just received word from Frisco agents as follows:—"Will guarantee you £100 per head for your horses landed at Frisco," so I have chartered the ship 'Widgeon' and am sailing from Hobart.

"At sea—Have struck terrific storms and mountainous seas. All my horses lost and much cargo. The ship floated helpless for three weeks till picked up and towed to New South Wales.

"1851-2—Back in Tasmania. Wool just sold for 6d. per lb. and 5½d., all washed."—I am, Sir, & c.,

JOHN S. BACON"

Dulwich Hill, Sydney, 22nd July, 1948

## CONVENTION REPORTS IN MARCH ISSUE

Because the convention of the National Wool Growers Association comes the first week of February, it has been necessary to go to press early with the National Wool Grower for that month. The reports of the National convention and those State conventions not covered in this issue will appear in March.

# CONTENTS THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOLUME XXXIX

NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY, 1949

414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah  
Telephone No. 3-4483

J. M. Jones  
Irene Young } Editors

## Page

- 2 The Cutting Chute
- 5 Your State Association
- 6 The Big Storms
- 8 More About Idaho's Winter
- 9 Around the Range Country
- 11 No Fee Increase This Year
- 12 Wanted: Good Genes  
By W. G. Kammlade
- 14 Conventions in Three States
- 18 The Core Test As a Shrinkage Indicator
- 19 Auxiliary Meetings
- 24 1949 Wool Market Opens Strong
- 26 Wool Programs For 1949
- 29 Shearers Support Lamb and Wool
- 31 Death Taxes Can Ruin Your Ranch  
By James E. Cotter
- 32 Lamb Market News
- 34 How I Won the National 4-H Championship  
By Richard T. Brown

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

# Your State Association

**T**HE final round of State and National conventions has been completed.\* The reports of activities for the year 1948 are in and the plans for 1949 have been approved. Perhaps this is a good time to stop and reflect on the value of cooperative efforts and of your organizations.

Organization is not a new venture for livestockmen. Your National has been in operation for 84 years, supported and maintained by State Associations in the 11 Western States and Texas at the present time, and it is hoped that many more States will realize its importance and that individual members in the States appreciate the importance of their State organization.

Individuals benefit most who are closely affiliated with their State and National organizations. Others who take no interest in any form benefit also, but as the Public Relations Committee of the American National Live Stock Association says, "Horse sense tells us that mavericks, strays and bunch quitters get the poorest feed."

## DON'T FORGET

To support your association and its lamb and wool promotion programs. It is always easy to put New Year's resolutions aside. We hope that this will not be the case with the one suggested for your adoption in the January Wool Grower (page 6). (We hope you clipped it for handy reference.)

Your local, State and National Associations need your financial support for the varied types of work they do on your behalf.

The American Wool Council requires funds to keep the outlets for wool open by telling consumers why they should wear your product. It is well to remember that the promotion of synthetic fabrics is backed by large sums of money.

No one questions the need for a lamb educational program.

Be sure and ask the purchasers of your wool and lamb to make the deductions on your sales accounts for these programs.

Your State Association is concerned with your problems, standing guard through group action against animal diseases, theft, predatory animals, excessive taxation, unfair transportation rates, unwise legislation, poor marketing procedures and facilities, and hundreds of other mutual problems facing the industry. Aid and assistance from winter disaster such as hit the livestock industry this winter proves the value of your State Associations. They are the clearing houses for information, always on the job ready for immediate action.

Your National Association performs the same functions nationwide, ever watchful of your needs at the Nation's capital.

These organizations are the most truly cooperative and democratic of any type of organized effort, inasmuch as they are voluntary on the part of the members. They have boards of directors chosen by the membership, composed of experienced, competent, farsighted, practical stockmen—who not only pay their dues but give freely of time, money and advice for the benefit of the entire industry.

How many of these things can you accomplish without the help of your local, State and National livestock associations:

1. Influence State or national legislation which will benefit your personal welfare?
2. Effectively stop free-traders from dumping wool into this country, depressing the American market?
3. Promote sale and use of wool and meat?
4. Influence packers and stockyards administrative policies?
5. Obtain freight rates which reduce marketing costs?
6. Advocate only such laws and regulations as will adequately protect your livestock from disease?
7. Effectively oppose unwise legislation and regulations, both State and national, pertaining to lands, land taxes, restrictive regulations detrimental to your industry?
8. Protect your livestock from theft?

9. Advocate a more equitable imposition of income tax laws?

10. Cooperate with governmental agencies in the administration of laws for the best interests of your business?

11. Obtain fairer and more practical administration of grazing on Federal lands?

12. Offset unfair and untruthful publicity which is damaging to the livestock production business?

The answer to these questions, when attempted by individual action, is failure. It takes group action to get results. Your Associations are an investment that pays. The greater the membership, the stronger your Associations become, and you as an individual, by building up membership, by increased interest in Association affairs and keeping your Association informed as to events affecting the industry in your locality; by telling the story of the industry truthfully and forcefully, and paying your dues promptly to your State Association, can make achievement possible.

After all, this is your organization and only through your efforts can it be helpful to you and successful. Offer suggestions and criticisms which help your Associations succeed.

—J. M. J.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions

October 25-27: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins.

### Shows

April 9-14: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

June 8-10: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 28-November 6: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

### Ram Sales

May 1: Far Western Sheep Dog Trials, Sacramento, California.

May 2-3: California Ram Sale, Sacramento.

August 3: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer.

August 19: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.

August 22-23: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 7: Colorado State Ram Sale, Denver.

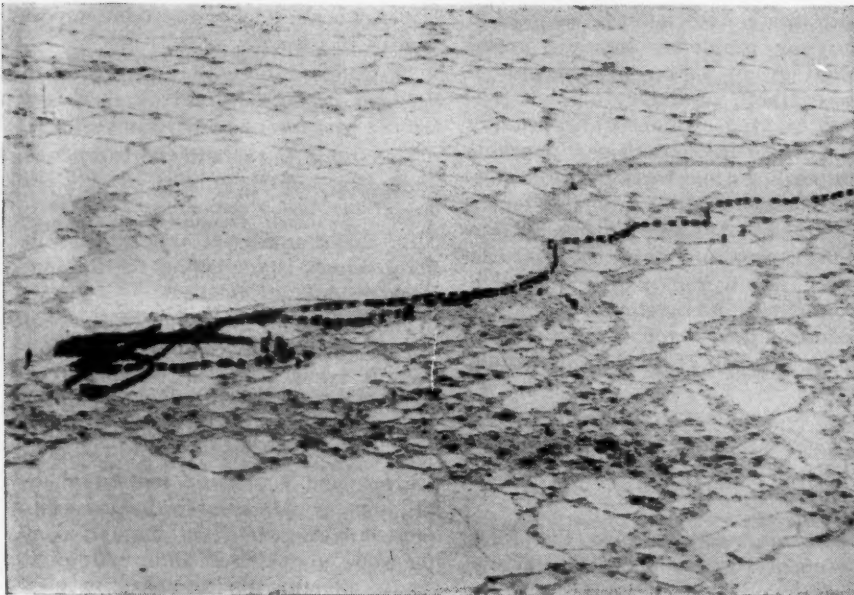
September 24: Pocatello, Idaho, Range Ram Sale.

September 29: Surplus Ram and Ewe Sale, U. S. Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

December 3: International Hampshire Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.



# The Big Storms



Some survivors stringing along through crusted snow toward a feeding point.

**W**ITH an almost unbroken three weeks of the severest winter weather on record, or at least since 1937, particularly in the intermountain area, human life has been in danger and losses in livestock and other crops are mounting—their full extent can only be surmised now.

The blizzard that hit eastern Wyoming, Colorado and western sections of the plain states the day after New Year's and tied up all modes of transportation, set off a series of heavy snows, combined or followed by winds moving at 40 to 60 miles per hour and

temperatures far below the freezing point, that wreaked havoc over a good portion of the West. The full measure of it cannot be taken until spring breaks. The loss to the sheep industry will, of course, extend beyond the actual death of animals now. Much of the stock, particularly in areas of drouth last summer, went into the winter in poor condition. Some of them range in areas where supplemental feeding isn't normally necessary, and now with the natural forage covered with from 20 to 30 inches of snow their plight is critical. No one can tell now, of course,

This weather report was set up prior to the heavy storms that swept down from the Northwest on January 22 and 23 to break all records of snowfall in some sections of the Intermountain West and greatly increase the threat of destruction to livestock flocks.

The Governors of Utah, Nevada and Wyoming have declared the existence of an emergency and State Legislatures are considering special appropriations to handle the rescue work.

Recognizing that the threatened annihilation of our sheep flocks is a national affair, President Truman, on Saturday, January 22, appropriated \$50,000 from an available special fund for relief work until Congress can take action.

"Hay lifts" are being put into operation in Utah and eastern Nevada at this time, January 24, along with the clearing of blocked roads so that feed can be taken to the sheep or the sheep moved to the feed.

It is needless to say that the rescue of human beings comes first in all this work.

what the effect will be on the lamb and wool crops. Then, of course, there will be an enormous addition to the feed bill. Hay prices are reported as reaching very high peaks and in addition, of course, there is the cost of hauling the feed to the animals. However, the big problem is not the cost of hauling but of clearing the roads to get the



Fighting the elements, this tank (left) is clearing a road over which feed may be moved to starving stock. The great difficulty has been that as soon as the roads are cleared, new wind-driven snows block them again. At the right, a band of sheep is moving along the highway to safety.

Pictures, courtesy B. L. M.

feed to the animals or to get the animals to the feed.

The situation in some States, particularly Utah, has assumed the proportions of a national disaster by the week of January 17. The National Advisory Council of the Bureau of Land Management, which agency has been doing yeoman service in trying to cope with the situation, wired President Truman and congressional leaders of the plight of marooned ranchers, herders and livestock. Replies to wires sent by the National Wool Growers Association supporting this request for assistance gave evidence of comprehension of the seriousness of the situation and assurance of action.

Director Marion Clawson of the Bureau of Management, following a flight over the seriously affected areas of western and southern Utah on January 19, said that the situation could not be exaggerated and that while present funds available in the BLM for work were exhausted, he was conferring with Secretary Krug of the Interior Department in an effort to have a bill introduced immediately, asking for an emergency appropriation.

#### Utah

The State of Utah, of course, was putting everything in the way of equipment and manpower out to save its herds and flocks. Governor Lee directed that all of the equipment of the State and county road commissions be made available for the work. The State Legislature appointed a special committee to consider the problem and also made a request of the U. S. Government for emergency funds and for approval of all-out aid from the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and the Army.

A good deal of difficulty is being experienced through lack of heavy enough equipment to move the snow, as it is said to be of a claylike consistency. Caterpillars, tractors, four-wheel drive trucks, rotary plows and bulldozers are getting the best results. And with continuing storms, the roads are blocked again after being cleared. Army planes are dropping relief supplies to trapped ranchers and have also begun a "hay lift" or "operation hay ride" in some sections.

Secretary James A. Hooper of the Utah Wool Growers Association announced on January 17, that the association's convention, set for January

#### RELIEF

**Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming) wired the National Association on January 25th as follows:**

**"Glad to advise Senate Interior Committee today recommended legislation authorizing all Federal agencies to use equipment to alleviate storm conditions when requested by the various governors. The resolution to be reported when the Senate next meets on Thursday will authorize \$750,000. A coordinating agent will be named by the President. Hearings today included representatives of Interior, Agriculture, Armed Services, Forestry, Public Roads, Red Cross, etc. President Truman has already taken steps by allocating from his limited disaster funds \$50,000 for the relief of Indians and \$50,000 to the Bureau of Land Management to engage snow removal equipment."**

25 and 26, was canceled. It was the first time in the 42-year history of the group that such action had been necessary. The Utah Association office became a clearing house for all information on the rescue work.

Reports received on January 20, from other sections of the West, on the sheep situation are as follows:

#### Wyoming

The storm in Wyoming, which started on January 2nd, was the severest that anyone can remember. The eastern 40 percent of the State took the brunt of it. However, the winter weather over all of Wyoming has been

severe. There was unseasonably cold weather during a large part of December and it has continued in January up to date. Losses in sheep have been estimated as high as 15 percent, although some stockmen believe that estimate is a little high. The real loss, however, cannot be determined until spring, as there will be losses in sheep that suffered through the storm until after lambing. As in other parts of the Intermountain West the roads, including the highways, were completely blocked during the storm and in some areas there were no trains for ten days. The Highway Department would get a road cleared and the wind would immediately fill it in. There wasn't sufficient equipment to handle the unprecedented work, although the National Guard and the counties and the State Highway Department did everything possible to keep the roads to the ranches open. Some sheepmen report that the only way they could get the sheep to the feed was to have a bulldozer, and then have the sheep follow immediately after the bulldozer, because the trail made by it would be completely filled in right away by the wind-driven snow.

#### Nevada

Below normal cold weather has prevailed over the entire State since the first of the year, and up to 30 inches of snow covers winter ranges near the Utah stateline. Four snow plows were sent to that area from Reno. East of Eureka there is serious trouble in keeping the roads open on the winter range, but west of there the situation is not critical. There have been no reports of serious losses.

#### California

It is the coldest January since the freeze of 1937. While death losses in sheep, so far reported, have been relatively low, their condition is poor. There is no natural feeding to speak of, and feeding of hay, grain and cake is the order of the day from one end of the State to the other.

#### Arizona

Snow and rain has been general all over the State since Christmas, and in a good many places the heaviest snow fall since 1916 has been recorded. Fortunately, there are no sheep in the country where the heavy snow fell.

#### DEER COME TO TOWN

The terrific winter storms have created a deer problem along with the livestock feeding emergency. While our information is confined to the situation in Utah, undoubtedly other areas engulfed in snows have a similar trouble. Driven down from their regular feeding grounds, the deer have come to town and taken "pot luck" in gardens, cemeteries and parks, and the Utah State Fish and Game Department is engaged in "a deer feeding program unequalled in the State's history." Total cost to January 20 was estimated at \$10,000.



There are also no reports of any cattle losses.

#### Texas

There have been two rather severe ice storms over most of the sheep and goat section of Texas since the first of the year. Some snow fell in the western part of that area. However, no more than normal death losses from these storms are indicated and any loss that does occur could probably be charged to the drouth.

#### Colorado

High winds, extreme cold and considerable snow makes up the weather story since the opening of 1949. Many roads are blocked. The greatest damage has occurred in the northeastern plains area extending southward. The damage is not so severe in the southern half of the State. There have been heavy snows in all of the mountain areas, but as stockmen were prepared, the damage there has not been so great. There is a hay shortage, which is being made up in part by heavier concentrate feeding. It is impossible to estimate the death loss in sheep as operators are still digging out. Most reports, it is indicated, are on the conservative side, as stockmen cannot reconcile themselves to its being as bad as it appears to be.

#### South Dakota

The situation here has been pretty tough. All kinds of traffic was pretty well knocked out from January 1st to 12th and some of the railroads are not yet coming into some of the cities. The blizzard, which started on January 2 and lasted through the 5th, was one of the longest continuous storms within the memory of old-timers here, although there have been periods when it was much colder. Temperatures have been above zero most of the time.

On the basis of reports from stockmen, livestock losses will probably not be so high as at first feared. Less than 5 percent loss in cattle and an even smaller percentage loss in sheep in western South Dakota is the opinion of some operators. Although, here and there a band suffered a loss of from 10 to 50 percent, most outfits report little or no loss at all. Around Belle Fourche losses are estimated by some as high as 10 percent.

#### Montana

Eastern Montana has suffered quite heavily from the effects of severe winter storms. Temperatures have been extremely low throughout the State, reaching 42 degrees below at West Yellowstone. Death losses, so far, have been very light; a few scattered losses due to drifting. Sheep in some areas have also been affected with sore mouth due to the cold weather and snow.

#### Idaho

The situation in Idaho is bad, with heavy snows and cold weather since the opening of the year. In western areas—from Rupert west—sheep were all on feed, so no emergency has arisen there. It just means that the growers are putting all of their 1948 profit into feed. Heavy snows and subzero weather in some eastern areas are working a real hardship. Sheep are not holding their own, but no heavy losses have been reported.

Drifting snow is blocking the roads. However, they have been kept open in the western section to feeding areas at great expense. There is serious trouble in this respect in the eastern part of the State.

#### Oregon

East of Cascade there has been much subzero temperature. A long feeding period has been made necessary and hay supplies are dwindling. There is plenty of snow. So far no losses of any consequence have been made known.

#### Washington

Storms have not been severe here. However, there has been very cold weather since the first of the year. The south half of the state is fairly free of snow, but in the north half the fall has been heavy and hay feeding necessitated. No death loss in sheep has been reported due to the storms.

## More About Idaho's Winter

PROBABLY, I better stop reporting the weather in Idaho, for just as soon as my report is mailed a new storm and zero weather set in. We have owned this place for more than 30 years and in all that time never had as mean a January. The entire month has been very cold with new snow every week. Our total fall in this section is over 20 inches. Our nights range from zero to 18 below. For one week now most of the schools in central Idaho have been closed on account of drifted roads. On this date, January 24, it has warmed up a little.

Small lots of hay sell at \$35 per ton, but even at that figure little is to be had. Corn is \$3.15 per hundred, barley \$2.50, and oats around \$3. Our sheepmen are well supplied with feed and no losses will be had.

Lambing is now well under way. A neighbor tells me he got 110 lambs the other night when it was 14 below zero, but no loss resulted. The high winds keep the pens and alleys drifted full of snow, but a small bulldozer soon cleans it out. I always have contended that our winter lambing here in Idaho represents the highest attainment of any phase of our animal in-

dustry. When you understand that hundreds of thousands of lambs are dropped here in January, February and March with temperatures well below zero and fewer lambs are lost than under range lambing in April and May, you will get what I mean. Everyone of these lambs is dropped out in an open lot without any cover at all. Of course, night and day they are taken to the shed a few moments after they arrive. I am not sure that babies are handled any better, or that any more survive in the great maternity hospitals of the country.

There are no sheep prices here to report, for no transactions take place at this time of year. On the other hand, fat and feeder cattle are almost unmerchantable. Feeder steers that cost 26 to 28 cents last September can now be had at 19 to 20 cents. Steers that went to the feed lots last fall at 27 cents now sell at 21 cents. They will show considerable loss, except where they were fed on potatoes, which are not now available. Sheepmen who rushed into the cattle business may later wish they had their sheep.

S. W. McClure  
Bliss, Idaho



# Around The Range Country

Most of January was spent by the Rocky Mountain States digging out of record-breaking snow depths. Stockmen suffered severe difficulties due to sub-freezing temperatures and heavy snow cover. Over-all livestock loss is expected to be great when the final toll can be taken.

Heavy supplemental feeding has been carried on wherever possible. The Northwest, too, has been suffering from an unusually heavy winter. Storm conditions are general, it seems, at least over the western half of the Nation.

Texas also, the fore part of January, was experiencing abnormally low temperatures.

Until the critical period has ended, it will not be known how great losses will be. In the meantime, at January's end, herculean efforts continued to be put forth by livestockmen, county, State and Federal Governments to combat the elements and save suffering herds and flocks if possible.

## CALIFORNIA

### Oroville, Butte County

Although we have been suffering from severe winter conditions (January 19), no unusual sheep losses have been sustained so far. Forage is very poor on the range and about twice as much supplementary feeding has been done compared to a year ago. Some of the sheep flocks are in good condition, and some are not too good.

Baled alfalfa is \$25 per ton. We use barley as winter feed.

A few more ewes were bred this year. Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$25 per head.

I think operational costs in 1948 were a little lower than in 1947.

F. H. Park

### Williams, Colusa County

Sheep losses have been above normal so far (January 14). There is no forage on the range and at least 400 to 500 percent more feeding has been neces-

sary than last year. Flocks are in good condition. Baled alfalfa is \$35 per ton.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are priced at \$26 per head, and crossbred (white-faced yearling ewes at \$28.

Contracting of 1949 wools has commenced. About 15,000 to 20,000 fleeces have been contracted at 55 and 57 cents, to 60 cents.

Loss from predators is as great this year as a year ago.

Virgil O. Sullivan

## COLORADO

### Steamboat Springs, Routt County

Heavy storms have hit this area (January 15) but sheep losses have been light. We depend on supplementary feed as there is no forage on the winter range. Flocks are in satisfactory condition at this time.

Stacked alfalfa is \$18 per ton and baled, \$24. The number of ewes bred this year was increased by 20 percent. There have been no predator losses this year or last.

Costs of operation in 1948 were 10 percent higher than in 1947 and 20 percent higher than in 1946.

A. S. Graham

### Walden, Jackson County

Our area, North Park, in Colorado has had an unusual amount of snow for this early in the winter (January 14) but missed the bad blizzard in southeastern Wyoming and northeastern Colorado, so that our stock losses are only normal winter losses.

We have no winter ranges and feed all livestock every year from December 1 on. We usually only feed our native hay without any supplements. Hay in the stack is worth around \$15 per ton. The sheep flocks are in good condition.

Sometimes we feed small quantities of supplements, soy bean or cotton cake pellets, 22 percent to 35 percent, which cost us \$85. Have had no difficulty in buying what we need.

No lambs are fed in this area. Except for one grower who went out of

business for personal reasons, there is no change in the number of ewes bred. Not many yearlings were bought this year because we could not find them at the prices we wanted to pay. However, a few hundred were bought at \$22; these were crossbreds.

No wool has been contracted yet.

Predatory animal losses are very low in comparison with what they used to be. They have not been entirely eliminated but are not over 1 percent. Bear are the worst predators we now have.

Costs of operation are still going up. Actual figures on one ranch are: 1946, \$28,000; 1947, \$35,000; 1948, \$40,700. With the lower trend of sheep prices it looks as if profits will vanish.

We think the wool research program is excellent but are not so sure that wool promotion work at this time is as necessary as the Eat More Lamb program.

Green & Bailey

## NEVADA

### Ely, White Pine County

As yet there have been no severe sheep losses, but this area has been hard hit by storms (January 15). There is no forage on the range and all livestock is being fed. So far this year we have used 10 tons of cotton cake, whereas at this time last year we had used none. I have only a small range flock, but from conditions as I see them, nothing can survive without supplementary feeding.

Stacked alfalfa cannot be bought, and baled hay is \$30 per ton. We bought our cotton cake early at \$95 a ton.

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Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Contracting has begun on the 1949 clip at about 60 cents.

Our loss from predators amounts to about 2 percent.

I am not much of an authority on the sheep business since we have not had sheep on the range since 1943; nevertheless I enjoy reading the National Wool Grower and intend to continue reading it.

Beatrice Halstead

## OREGON

### Vale, Malheur County

Much of the winter range used the past several years is covered with deep snow and there was less green feed at the beginning of this winter. Winter set in early (about December 1) and throughout the month of December and thus far this month (January 11) temperatures have prevailed lower consistently than any time since the winter of 1936-37. Areas where sheep have winter grazed for the past 6 to 8 years are blanketed with a good cover of snow, thus prohibiting the use of these areas for winter grazing. One compensation seems certain and that is from the improved moisture conditions for the coming year.

Supplemental feeding has been necessary in considerable amounts. Price of hay, in and around this area, has skyrocketed in many instances to an all-time high. Very little hay has been left unsold and shortages in many cases will arise in the event a late spring materializes.

Quality of hay in general has not been good and the mechanical stacker is just one more problem the hay purchaser has to contend with today. The hay buyer, often, is only receiving about 75 percent of tonnage measurement. Stacks erected with mechanical stackers rarely get proper settlement.

We feed pellets, 16 and 32 percent protein, and they have been available at \$82 per ton for the 16 percent, and \$94 for the 32 percent.

Loss from predatory animals in sections which have been poisoned for the past two years are today practically nil. The menace of the coyote, if proper poisoning measures are used, is a thing of the past. We have received splendid cooperation from those men engaged in predatory animal control work.

Breeding bands number about the same as a year ago. There is an increase in the number of ewes bred, as

a little more interest in sheep raising is being shown.

Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are \$28.

Our compliments to the editor for publishing the section Around the Range Country. It is truly an asset to the National Wool Grower.

J. R. Arrien and Son

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Maurine, Mead County

Forage on the winter range is in good condition (Jan. 14). The few sheep left in this area are in good shape also. Labor has made it almost impossible for men without help of their own to run sheep. Sheep labor is unskilled and unreliable. Herders are hard to get and the quality is very poor.

Our section was nearly all sheep ten years ago, now sheep in this area are almost extinct.

Sheep have been fed grain or cake since about November. Stacked alfalfa is not available.

Breeding bands and ewe lambs carried over number about the same as a year ago. Fine-wool yearling ewes are quoted at \$21 to \$24 and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are about the same.

The bounty has about cleaned up the coyotes.

I ran a band of ewes for 30 years,

quitting in 1942 on account of labor. It has been growing worse each year, since the old hands have gone and the new generation just doesn't work with sheep.

I still enjoy the Wool Grower and Around the Range Country. I trust 1949 will be brighter for those in the business.

Roy E. Haines

## WYOMING

### Chugwater, Platte County

The forage is short (January 2) but it appears to carry good feed value. Flocks are in good shape—much better than a year ago. Cake has been fed since December 1, but is scarce for spot delivery. It is \$95 now and was \$90 per ton earlier. Baled native hay is \$25 per ton.

Breeding bands are smaller than a year ago. The number has decreased by 15 percent due to drouth. Ewe lambs carried over number about half of last year's number.

Predator loss amounts to between 1 and 2 percent, the same as a year ago.

Our lambs are being fed this winter in the Kansas wheat fields.

We have been unable to sell our yearling ewes. We will no doubt be able to command a good price in the spring. People with short feed do not want to go up against high-priced hay.

L. G. Harding

## Rumors of Land Bureau Consolidation

MANY rumors are going the rounds about what the Hoover Commission will recommend in the way of reorganization of Government groups to effect greater economy in handling the business of Government. The Task Force Committee of the Commission, it is reported, is suggesting that the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. This, of course, is, if reported correctly, merely a recommendation of the Task Committee and does not necessarily represent the views of the whole group, although some observers are certain that the Commission will approve such a recommendation. It probably will be several weeks before the complete report of the Commission is available, and there is some serious

question now about its adoption by the present administration.

Members of the Hoover Commission are: Herbert Hoover, chairman; Dean C. Acheson, vice chairman; James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense; Arthur S. Fleming, Civil Service Commissioner; George H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio; George D. Aiken, Senator from Vermont; John L. McClellan, Senator from Arkansas; James K. Pollock, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Joseph P. Kennedy, Hyannis Port, Mass.; Clarence J. Brown, Representative from Ohio; Carter Manasco, Representative from Alabama; and James H. Rowe, Jr., Butte, Mont. Lawrence Richey of Washington, D. C., is special assistant to the chairman; Sidney A. Mitchell of New York is executive director, and Francis P. Brasser of Washington, acting secretary.

## Wool Chief Passes

**F**RANK D. Cronin, chief of the Wool Division of the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., passed away at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on January 26, 1949.

Frank, as all of his friends in the West called him, became chief of the Wool Division in the fall of 1945. He had charge of the wool purchase program and wool shrinkage work of the Department.

On September 28, 1948, it was necessary to amputate one leg below the knee, and it was felt that Frank was making a satisfactory recovery, but complications developed which could not be overcome.

The Western wool industry and particularly those in the industry closely associated with him will miss him deeply. He was very frank and honest in his carrying out of the wool purchase program.

The sheep industry extends its sincere sympathy and condolence to his widow and two daughters.

with respect to the cost that should be borne from the standpoint of public interest.

It seemed to be the feeling of the members that if sufficient funds were appropriated to cover the recommendations of the Nicholson plan the Division of Grazing would have sufficient money to proceed with further decentralization of the Bureau and carry on a constructive program of administration.

Under the program established, the livestock permittee pays the cost of administration and the present fees are sufficient, in the judgment of the Council, to cover this cost.

The members of the Council were very appreciative of the improvement that had taken place in the past year in the operations of the Bureau of Land Management in its decentralization activities and in the work of the personnel of the Division of Grazing.

There was some criticism in connection with the issuance of term permits. Chief Kerr admitted that mistakes had been made in the issuance of term permits, that many adjustments had to be made, and that it was the purpose of the Division at this time to continue to issue term permits but to proceed with care and only after thorough adjudications have been made.

The Council wired the President of the United States and the Congress to authorize the Bureau of Land Management to take necessary measures to relieve the terrible winter situation mainly in the opening of roads and trails to marooned humans, wildlife and livestock and for the transporting of food for them.

President Griswold was directed to call a meeting of the National Advisory Board Council to be held in Denver sometime in March and was instructed to invite representatives of the American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association and the Live Stock Division of the American Farm Bureau.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was sent to former Chief J. Will Robinson for his efforts in behalf of the livestock industry.

The five-man contact committee requested by Secretary of the Interior Krug was continued. The following men make up this committee: Gordon Griswold, chairman; Gerald Stanfield; Sam Hyatt; president of the National

Wool Growers Association or his alternate; president of the American National Live Stock Association or his alternate.

The present officers were elected for another year: Gordon Griswold, president; A. D. Brownfield, first vice president; Merle Drake, second vice president; Dan Hughes, third vice president. John Hay of Rock Springs, Wyoming, was elected to serve as secretary-treasurer in the place of Pat Cecil of Oregon, who is no longer on the committee.

J.M.J.

## Nevada Asks For Grazing District

**U**SERS of grazing lands in the counties of Lander, Eureka, Nye and Esmeralda have voted to request the formation of a grazing district under the Taylor Act. Since the passage of that law stockmen of the area involved have opposed the setting up of a grazing district and have continued to graze their stock on the lands in question without payment of fees.

"During the immediate past," says Regional Administrator Hoffman for California and Nevada, "we have tried, through information and friendly cooperation to bring about an amicable settlement of this question, rather than force the issue through the powers granted us under the law. And we feel that this procedure has paid."

About a year will be required, it is estimated, to make the necessary adjudication of range to permitted numbers, etc. During that time no fees will be charged under the Taylor Act; so the users will have no payment to make until 1950.

According to our understanding, the users of the grazing lands in Lincoln County, which also have never been incorporated into a grazing district, have not yet reached an agreement on how they want that area handled.

If the new central Nevada grazing district is established as requested, the total acreage limitation set in the Taylor Act will be exceeded; so it is necessary for the B.L.M. to ask Congress to remove that limitation.

## No Fee Increase This Year

**T**HE National Advisory Board Council completed a two-day meeting in Salt Lake City on January 18 with officers of the Bureau of Land Management and the Division of Grazing of the Department of the Interior.

Director Marion Clawson outlined the work of the Bureau, and Chief Gerald M. Kerr, with his staff, reported on the Grazing Division organization and operations.

The question of grazing fees was discussed at length, and it was the considered opinion of the Council that there was no need at this time for an increase in the fee structure of the Division of Grazing and that there would be no necessity for increase until Congress appropriated money sufficient to cover the "public interest" part of the cost of administration. This was the recommendation made to the Bureau of Land Management, with the understanding that the Council would appear before the Appropriation Committees in Congress asking that they carry out the proposals under the Nicholson report



# Wanted: Good Genes

By W. G. Kammlade

Animal Science Department, University of Illinois

**T**HIS article is in response to a letter wanting to know "How Genes Influence Heredity." The question is important and represents a matter about which breeders should have a reasonable understanding. The unfortunate thing about answering a question of this kind is that the information needed to answer it is of a technical nature and involves many terms which mean little to people busy with many other matters. It is easier to write on a technical subject by using technical terms than it is to translate technical matter into the language of the producer. The progress and support of science is due to the technical scientist, to those who try to interpret it, and to those who try to understand and use it. Sometimes an understanding carries with it the knowledge of methods of control, but in the case of genes our understanding of how they function is more complete than our knowledge of how they may be controlled.

Germ cells containing chromosomes and genes are the bridge by which one generation passes to the next generation. They are the means by which living matter is kept immortal. To keep immortality functioning in our sheep, breeding is resorted to. Through breeding we want to accomplish two things; first, replace or increase numbers of animals; and, second, have these animals regularly and uniformly, generation after generation, have the characteristics or features that make them most useful under the conditions where raised and used. Everybody knows that the first is much easier to accomplish than the second. In the case of renewing or increasing numbers of sheep the fundamental thing that is required in breeding is the union of two germ cells—one from the male and one from the female. Every bridge from one generation to the next is built in that way.

But in the case of getting lambs that have certain features much more than the uniting of two germ cells is required. Then we must have germ cells which are capable of developing into the kinds of lambs we want. And whether these germ cells can do that depends upon the kind of genes they contain. Genes tend to produce cer-

tain effects, but in many cases the effects may be influenced by the environment in which the genes work. If, for example, the genes need a lot of minerals to produce a certain effect then the lack of minerals would cause the genes to fail to produce that effect. In any consideration of genes and their influence, the importance of other conditions, such as feed, management, health, and so on, should not be overlooked. The effects of feed, management, and environmental conditions are not transmitted from one generation to the next, but the genes that determine the features of the lambs under a certain kind of environment are.

What are genes? Where do they come from? And what do they do? If we can answer these questions we may understand why sheep breeding is a complex matter.

Genes, like some other things, are hard to define, and about the only thing that can be said about them is that they are the materials or substances found on the cell chromosomes which cause the development of certain features. Chromosomes are parts of the interior of cells which carry the genes. They are the "pack mules" for the genes. Although there are some differences in the numbers reported it is likely that sheep have 54 to 60 chromosomes in each cell of their bodies except in the male and female reproductive cells that unite at mating time to form the next generation. In each of these latter cells there is only half as many—probably 27 or 30—chromosomes as in the other cells of the body. Thus when a germ cell from a ram and one from a ewe unite the resulting cell has the full number of chromosomes. Each chromosome has "packed" its particular genes along with it into the new cell. Nobody knows how many genes there are on each chromosome nor how many there are altogether. But there are enough to cause the development of all parts of a complete lamb. What will some of the lamb's characteristics be? That depends upon the kind of genes which the germ cells carried. What kind did the germ cells carry? The kind the parents of the lamb received from their parents.

If the lamb's sire and its dam each

had the same kind of genes for a certain character—say a white face or horns—then the lamb will have genes of that kind and barring what is known as mutations (which do not occur often) the lamb will have a white face and horns. If the genes were such as to cause a black face, the lamb would have a black face. If the sire of the lamb had a black face and only genes for the production of a black face lamb but the dam had a white face and genes to produce only white faces on her lambs, then the lamb resulting from the union of germ cells from these two sheep would likely have neither a white nor a black face but one of a different shade or speckled, for that is the way genes for white and black faces often work. It is the same way with many other features of sheep. Some are equally simple, many are much more complex. Some features of sheep are due to more than one gene; these are often called multiple factor characters. Some characters can't show their full development without other factors being present. For example, a Rambouillet ram lamb may have the genes necessary for horns but these will not develop or only partially develop if the lamb is castrated. On the other hand, if genes which would cause horns to develop are not present in the lamb, the fact that he is not castrated will not cause the horns to develop.

It is the same way with all other features. Every one of these features—eyes, ears, nose, teeth, jaw, (normal, long or short) neck, bones, legs, tail, wool, (black, white, short, long, fine, coarse) face covering and all the others—is due to the action of genes and the kind of environment many of the genes have to act in. It is doubtful if anything in the environment such as feed and care would affect the color of the face, but these environmental conditions certainly could affect the development of the bone, muscle, and fleece. As stated before, feed and care are not transmitted to the next generation but the genes to produce heavy bone, strong muscles, and high quality fleece are transmitted. What we want then is for our lambs to have genes that will cause the lambs to have good characters that make them the kind of

lambs we like. Most people like the kind that are most profitable.

The only way we can get such genes into our lambs is through the parents of the lambs. You and I try to do that by selecting the animals we use as breeders and the kind of genes the lambs carry settles once and for all some of their characters. For example, one way to show firmly these characters may be fixed by the kind of genes is to transplant from the uterus or womb of a purebred Suffolk ewe the cell which resulted when her germ cell and that of a purebred Suffolk ram united, into the uterus of a Rambouillet ewe where it would develop and finally be delivered as much a purebred Suffolk as if it had never been removed from the Suffolk ewe. That of course is far different than mating a Suffolk ram and a Rambouillet ewe.

Some genes or some combinations of genes are capable of producing features or characteristics in animals which are considered desirable. Others produce features that are undesirable. If an open face is wanted in Hampshire sheep then genes to produce that characteristic must be present in the rams or ewes or preferably both. The best indication of the kind of genes a ram possesses in his germ cells and the characteristics his descendants will have is of course shown best by his offspring. But before the ram is used to get lambs he is selected, and the only indication that can be had of the kind of lambs he will produce is by the characteristics he has. If he has a woolly head, the chances are the genes he will pass to his descendants will be the kind that will result in those descendants having woolly heads.

But a ram's descendants cannot have the same genes or the same combinations of genes as he himself had for the reason that one-half of the genes of his descendants did not come from him. Because of the vast numbers of genes, few if any animals likely to be mated are apt to carry exactly the same kinds of genes. And if they did it would be only through the most intense inbreeding that they could be kept so, for each new mating is apt to result in at least a few different genes than those possessed by one of the parents. Only when sire and dam had exactly the same genes would the lambs have exactly the same as the parents. That might or might not be desirable. The genes our sheep carry

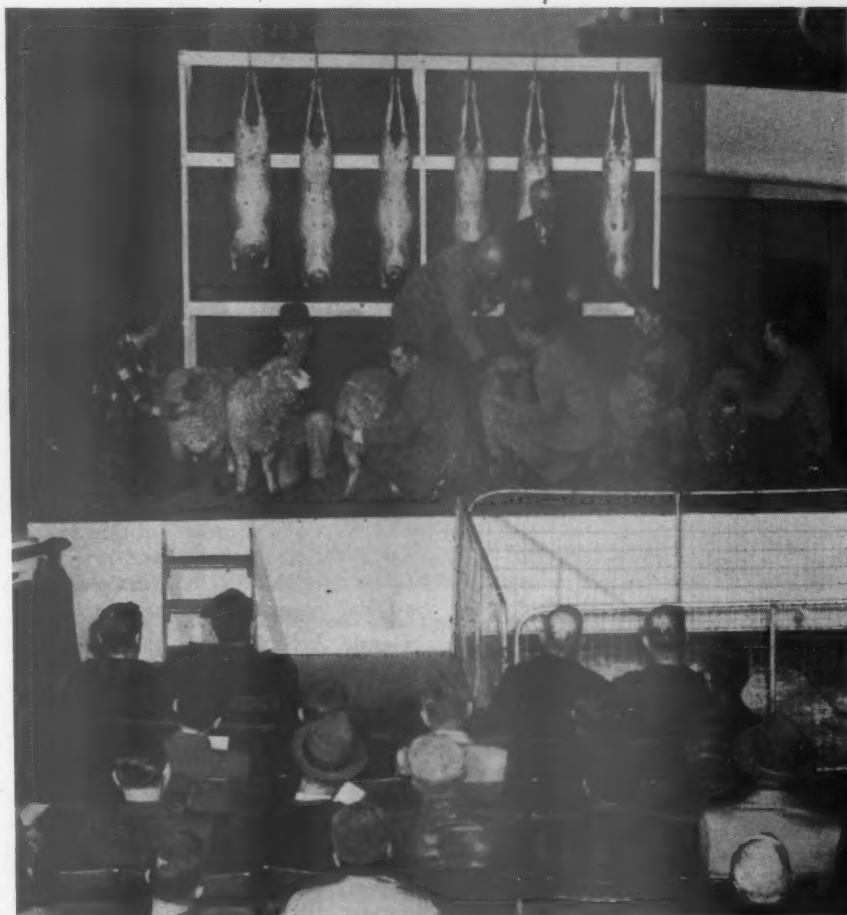
are not the same, therefore the offspring of these sheep vary.

It seems to me to be very fortunate, indeed, that the effects of undesirable genes usually can be changed more rapidly to good than good can be changed to very good or excellent. Breeding involving as it does our efforts to control genes and their effects is like a mountain. The base is much more stable than the peak. From a biological standpoint the perpetuation of the race is much more important than that certain features man considers important be thoroughly stabilized. Some variation resulting from the multitude of genes in our sheep may be of more consequence than uniformity.

Genes influence heredity. Genes carry all that is hereditary. We understand them better than we can control them. Their control is the basis of breeding—at least half of it. The other half goes down the neck.

As I read over the foregoing I realize I have probably over-simplified the matter of genes, for I have said nothing at all about many complicated things such as dominant and recessive characters, sex-linked or sex-limited characters, and so on. But it could be that I do not have the right genes to handle the more complicated aspects, so I will just use my "stopper gene" and quit.

## Lamb Day at Ottumwa, Iowa



A scene at the annual sheep field day and bred ewe sale, Ottumwa, Iowa, December 16. Between 500 and 600 people attended this event which is sponsored jointly by the Iowa State College, Iowa State Sheep Association, Southeastern Sheep Breeders Association and John Morrell and Company.

The above picture shows the lamb and carcass grading demonstration. At the microphone is C. W. McDonald, Iowa State College. The man with his hand on the lamb's back is Carl Bentzinger, head sheep buyer for John Morrell and Company, who is testing flesh and grade of the six lambs in the demonstration.

# Conventions in Three States

## Montana's 48th

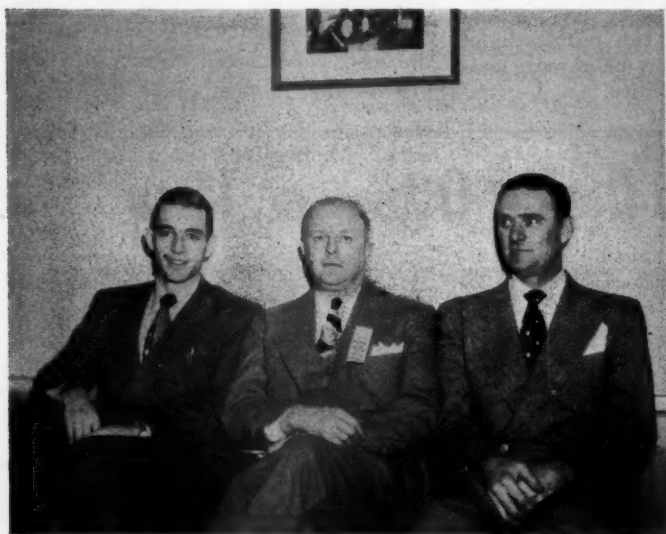
**E**VEN with "Old Man Winter" putting the bite on all areas of Montana, over 300 sheepmen and guests braved the cold and icy roads to attend the 48th annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association held

tana. This is quite an accomplishment.

President Pauly reported on the activities of the National during the past year and the problems confronting the growers, which he reported were not too clear at the present time. The President pointed up the value of wool as a strategic commodity and the need for

Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana, was elected president to succeed W. A. Denecke; Howard Doggett, Townsend, succeeded Mr. Ulmer as vice president, and Everett E. Shuey was retained as secretary-treasurer.

A. C. Grande, Jr., Lennep and Gerald Hughes, Stanford, were elected, and



1949 Montana Officers: Left to right, Everett E. Shuey, secretary; Wallace Ulmer, president; and Howard Doggett, first vice president.



A. C. Grande (left) R. B. Tootel, extension director of the State of Montana, and Wallace Ulmer talk sheep affairs at the Montana meeting.

at the Florence Hotel, Missoula, Montana, on January 5, 6 and 7, 1949.

The activities the first day consisted mainly of "warming their toes," visiting and registering, with committee meetings in the afternoon and far into the night. The cooperative spirit of the Montana Wool Growers in accomplishing the most possible for the industry was everywhere in evidence throughout the entire convention.

President W. A. Denecke's address to the convention gave every indication that he has given much of his time and energy to the association and that the association problems had been handled in an efficient manner.

To Secretary Everett E. Shuey much credit must go for his membership work and handling of association affairs. Last January the membership list of Montana showed slightly in excess of 1,000 members. As of the same date in 1949, paid membership had increased to over 2,000, and this with a substantial decline in the sheep population in Mon-

increased production. His report was very encouraging from the standpoint of the industry and optimistic for the future.

Secretary Jones presented the "National Wool Program" for the consideration of the membership and urged the establishment of an Information Service Department for the sheep industry.

Gerald J. Skibbins of the Industrial Development Division of Montana stated he felt the reason why Montana does not have wool processing today is because of the indifference of the wool growers.

Many fine talks were given by various speakers, which included Jerry Sotola, Livestock Bureau, Armour and Company; M. T. Misselt, Secretary, Montana Wildlife Federation; Bill Michael, Jr., a national figure in the Future Farmers of America; G. Curtis Hughes, Supervisor of the Montana Wool Laboratory; Julius Nordby, Director, U. S. Range Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

Howard Doggett re-elected to the association's Board of Trustees. New executive committee assignments went to Stanley Antrim and Leonard Esp.

Andy Grande, Jr., piloted the resolutions adopted at the closing of the convention which are here summarized:

1. Requested the State Board of Equalization to reduce the assessed value of sheep for taxation purposes for the year 1949 by 10 percent.
2. Endorsed work of Hoover Commission and urged support of recommendations.
3. Recommended to the Bureau of Animal Industry that import regulations be strengthened to provide that no ruminants or other animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest be imported into the United States from any country where the disease exists.
4. Urged Forest Service to ask for more appropriations for development of water and for establishing boundary and drift fences on the range.
5. Asked the Board of Directors to appoint a committee of national forest permittees to serve as a wool grower advisory board and for the Board to work out a plan for the selection of membership for a permanent advisory board on forest matters.



6. Requested Congress to enact legislation prohibiting further acquisition of private lands by the Federal Government except in most urgent cases.

7. Recommended the Montana Legislature to enact legislation providing that any future monies turned over to the State from Taylor Grazing fees be turned over to the counties where earned to be placed in the county school and general funds.

8. Recommended that \$50,000 again be appropriated for the next biennium for predatory animal and rodent control.

9. Asked for better predatory animal control in national forests.

10. Urged Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 for predatory animal control.

11. Asked Indian Service to cooperate in the control of predatory animals on Indian lands.

12. Recommended amendment of by-laws so that Board of Directors are authorized to raise the annual dues not to exceed four mills per pound in the event financial conditions of the association necessitate more funds.

13. Asked that collections be continued at central markets and country points of 75 cents per car for lamb promotion.

14. Opposed any form of renewed controls or rationing of meat.

15. Requested maximum tariff permitted under the law be applied to all wools and manufactured goods imported.

16. Maintained unswerving objection to the Reciprocal Trade Treaty principle and requested the 81st Congress to abandon it.

## Idaho's 56th

**W**INTER weather conditions were apparently not as rough in Idaho, or producers had their affairs in better shape, because a higher percentage of the association members was in attendance than has been the case in some other States.

Idaho's 56th annual convention was held at the Bannock Hotel, Pocatello, January 9, 10 and 11, 1949. Everyone, however, noticed something lacking at the convention and that was the very able and efficient management of the affair by M. C. Claar, secretary of the association, who was laid up with an ear infection. (Latest reports are that he is recovering satisfactorily). This is the first time in some twenty years Mr. Claar has not been on the job at convention and everyone missed him. President Breckenridge did a good job of pinch-hitting and the convention was a great success.

President J. H. Breckenridge presented a splendid address covering not

Lynn H. Douglas, retired Regional Forester, Denver; W. B. Rice, Regional Forester, Ogden; T. B. Murray, Director, State Fish and Game Department; Garland Russell, Sheep and Lamb Division, Swift and Company; your National Secretary, J. M. Jones; and Berry N. Duff, Extension Sheep and Wool Specialist, Colorado Extension Service.

Dr. Carl W. MacIntosh, President, Idaho State College, Pocatello, was toastmaster at the annual banquet, with C. N. Wright, banquet speaker.

Contestants in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest were presented during the banquet and were received enthusiastically. Over thirty competed in the show, with first prizes going to Jerry Chendgren, Boise, and Elizabeth Schubert, Gooding, in the junior and senior divisions.

Present officers, J. H. Breckenridge, president; David Little, vice president, and M. C. Claar, secretary, were re-elected for 1949.

The following is a summary of the resolutions adopted by the members of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.



At the Idaho Convention, President and Mrs. John Breckenridge left, and Vice President David Little, in the center of a happy group at right.

17. Requested wool be designated a basic commodity.

18. Recommended the "National Wool Program."

19. Emphasized the importance of the "flexible price support" principle in instituting the long-range agricultural program.

20. Requested U. S. Customs Service exercise greater care in the classification of imported wools so that full duty is collected.

21. Renewed request for branch status for wool in the Department of Agriculture.

22. Commended the American Wool Council for its aggressive program for wool promotion.

23. Urged the continuation and expansion of wool research.

24. Endorsed Congressman D'Ewart's H. R. 5457 in the 80th Congress and urged its reintroduction to eliminate the excise tax on Moutons.

only the activities of the association but his views on the outlook for the future of the country. It is hoped the Idaho Bulletin will carry this statement in full.

Mrs. John W. Jones, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, gave the convention a report on that group's activities, and they were many and well done.

National President Pauly covered the work of the National Association and presented an optimistic point of view for the future of the industry.

Other speakers on the program were W. C. Crew, Vice President, Ogden and Denver Union Stock Yards Company;

1. Urged that sheepmen register their labor needs with the offices of the United States Employment Service.

2. Asked the State and National Associations to continue their support of the National Livestock Tax Committee to the end that proper amendments are made in connection with capital gains and the treatment of operational costs.

3. Requested continuance of the theft reward and suggested growers post their property showing its availability.

4. Commended the ram sale committee and recommended continuing pre-entry inspections, veterinarian checks, no coloring, and that all blackface yearling rams be shorn after April 1.

5. Urged return by the Government to a sound tariff policy consisting of a protective tariff supported by an import quota.



Director Nordby of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho; Charles E. Jarrett, agricultural development agent for the Great Northern Railway; Jerry Sotola of Armour and Company; and Dr. H. F. Wilkins, Montana State veterinary surgeon, form an interesting group at the Montana meeting. At the right you get a glimpse of Idaho sheepmen conferring in the convention hotel lobby.

6. Requested that if Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is extended that advances made last year be maintained and welcomed additional improvements.

7. Insisted Government give to wool the same consideration granted basic commodities in any long-range support program.

8. Again asked that wool be given branch status within the Department of Agriculture.

9. Requested money earmarked under ERP program for wool be used to purchase stocks now held by Government and that a portion of the revolving fund be made available to occupied countries for purchase of wool not in present demand held by Government.

10. Further requested that domestic wool be given first consideration in all military orders of woolen material.

11. Commended the American Wool Council and urged all growers to give it full and active support.

12. Recommended that each grower check and make sure that his support of 10 cents per bag has been deducted and turned over to the American Wool Council.

13. Commended Idaho's Auxiliary on a highly successful program, "Make It Yourself—With Wool" and their other activities promoting the use of wool.

14. Recommended investigation and encouragement leading to the development of assembling, grading and processing of wools and the manufacture of woolen products in the Western States.

15. Asked Congress to make available for Forest Service and Grazing Service more funds for reseeding, brush eradication, etc.

16. Sought cooperation of big game interests to work out a proper balance in the harvest of our forage resources.

17. Asked association president to appoint a public relations committee to cooperate with two grazing services.

18. Asked association president to appoint Mr. Clyde Bacon on a National Forest Advisory Board to represent Idaho wool growers.

19. Recommended forest permittees present their problems first to the local advisory boards and if necessary to State advisory boards in the case of proposed cuts by Forest Service.



Paul Orcutt, animal husbandman of the Montana State College, Bozeman, looks over the wool exhibit of the college at the Montana convention.

20. Expressed appreciation and trust in the National Advisory Board Council for their good work.

21. Urged railroads to avoid unnecessary damage, shrinkage or loss of weight in the handling of lambs.

22. Felt the present 3 percent Federal excise taxes on freight charges and 15 percent excise tax on passenger travel should be repealed.

23. Recommended stock cars be thoroughly sanded and unless properly done, recommended growers refuse to pay charges.

24. Felt railroads should pay full value for whatever loss is sustained while livestock is in their possession.

25. Thought it advisable to continue present policy of each shipper specifying the amount of feed stock is to receive.

26. Asked Packers and Stockyards Administration to post all yards coming under regulations.

27. Continued to demand from stockyards, good hay, better service and quick handling of stock.

28. Reaffirmed opposition to any legislation which would stifle or create barriers to the movement of trucks on our highways either personal, private or commercial.

29. Opposed discriminating and excessive taxes on truck transportation.



At the Idaho banquet

30. Recommended railroads and Interstate Commerce Commission re-examine their actions in Ex Parte 162, 166 and 168 increases toward the end of correcting the maladjustments created by percentage method of increasing freight rates.

31. Authorized officers of the association to take such necessary action to protest the imposition of further freight rate increases on livestock and its products.

32. Commended State and National officers for their work and urged them to continue their campaign for just and equitable freight rates on products of the industry.

33. Opposed price controls and rationing of meat.

34. Recommended deduction from growers of \$1.50 per car for lamb education program in place of "the mere pittance of 75 cents" per car on sheep and lambs.

35. Thanked the central markets and packer buyers for cooperation in the collection of the fee for lamb education and urged that all auction sale rings make this deduction as well as buyers who make direct country purchases.

36. Asked that all truckers and handlers of lambs be cautioned by growers, packers and commission men of the necessity of handling lambs carefully.

37. Commended the Union Pacific Railroad for the much better service and faster runs given lambs in 1948 and asked them to keep up the good work.

38. Commended the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry on its control work on foot-and mouth disease and asked that it be continued until all danger is passed.

39. Urged all growers to support central markets to insure competitive bidding for purchase of lambs.

40. Commended Lamb Industry Committee for study and consideration of the problems affecting the marketing, distribution and merchandising of lambs and sheep; urged committee's continuance and growth and support of growers.

41. Extended appreciation for fine work of all agencies in predatory animal control.

42. Urged a State appropriation annually of \$50,000 for predator control.

43. Reiterated opposition to any form of Valley Authority, such as the Columbia Valley Authority.

44. Opposed the trend toward nationalization and socialism.

45. Pledged support and work to aid reestablishment of Government on a sound, fundamental business basis.

46. Expressed appreciation and thanks to the State and National Wool Growers Associations for the work done in 1948.

## CORRECTION

The example given in the explanation of how the proposed National Wool Program would operate, which was set up in the December, 1948, issue of the National Wool Grower, was incorrectly computed.

The percentage difference under the example should have been 11.1 percent instead of 10 percent, and the payment in the assumption to Producer A would be 6.7 cents instead of 6 cents; to Producer B, 5.6 cents instead of 5 cents; and to Producer C, 3.3 cents instead of 3 cents.

## Oregon's Meeting

THE resignation of Walter A. Holt as secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association was accepted with regret at the annual meeting of that group in Portland, January 13-15. For 20 years he has served in an always alert and efficient manner. While his activities extended into many fields, and successfully too, first and foremost in his efforts was the establishment of a strong sheepmen's organization, one



Victor W. Johnson succeeds Walter A. Holt as secretary of the Oregon Association.

fully commensurate with the importance of the industry it represents. His advocacy of a Public Relations Department or Information Service in the National Wool Growers Association and his work as a member of the National Committee on that subject furnish the most recent evidence of his interest in achieving that purpose.

Mr. Holt became general manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in February, 1946, but continued to carry on the duties of secretary of the State wool growers' organization.

Mr. V. W. Johnson, county agent of Umatilla County, has been selected as the new secretary. His headquarters are at Pendleton, Oregon.

The Oregon Association also has a new president this year. W. H. Steiwer

of Fossil, succeeds Ira D. Staggs, and L. E. Pearson of Pendleton is the new vice president.

Action taken by the Oregon Association on problems of the industry is summarized as follows:

## Oregon Resolutions

1. Endorsed the proposed plan for an Information Service Department in the National Wool Growers Association, stating that Oregon dues of four mills per pound of grease wool voted last year, together with the funds raised by the associations in the other western states would finance the regular organization work and the Information Service.

2. Approved modernized parity for wool.

3. While recognizing merit in the proposed National Wool Program, recommended further careful study of it before taking action, because "there might be some disadvantage in growers' not selling their wool for its highest value."

4. Recommended that growers pay more attention to preparation of fleeces for market and that black sheep be separated from the white before shearing to prevent mixing black locks with white fleeces.

5. Called attention to the importance of core testing in arriving at wool values.

6. Opposed reciprocal trade agreements in so far as they jeopardize the economy of the agricultural industry; urged requirement that they be ratified by the United States Senate.

7. Favored protective tariff policy sufficient to equalize difference in cost of wool production in United States and abroad.

8. Recommended continued support of Wool Products Labeling Act by National Wool Growers Association in its work.

9. Commended Auxiliary, American Wool Council and 4-H Clubs for excellent work in promoting use of wool and advocated support of State and National Associations for such programs.

10. Recommended that a National Forest Advisory Board be formed composed of two representative sheep permittees elected by the sheep permittees of each National Forest in Oregon and that such a board be accepted by the Oregon Wool Growers Association as its Committee on National Forest affairs.

11. Recommended that the Oregon Committee on National Forest Affairs, as proposed in the preceding resolution, elect one of its members as the representative of the Oregon Wool Growers Association on the National Forest Advisory Board of the National Wool Growers Association when the latter board is perfected.

12. Requested national legislation to provide money for reseeding all range lands in national forests where reseeding is necessary and where proved methods have been developed, and for research to test various grasses and develop methods for reseeding range lands where satisfactory methods are not yet known.

13. Asked for legislation to provide funds for: (a) reseeding all logged-off, burned-over and over-grazed areas in forests where experimental work has demonstrated that a stand of grass may be obtained; (b) classifying brush and tree thicket-infested lands to determine their most important use; (c) experimental work on reseeding control, burning and other means of determining proper methods of elimination of thickets or brush.



14. Endorsed the work of the Hoover Commission and urged support of its recommendations.

15. Commended work of Joint Mexico-U. S. Commission on foot-and-mouth disease control and asked for continuation of the program.

16. Opposed any additional increase in rail freight rates.

17. Requested expansion of State Game Commission's Program to control big game through special hunting permits where needed to keep wildlife numbers in balance with feed supplies and reduce destruction caused in overpopulated game areas.

18. Recommended the appointment of an association committee to study the possibility of raising funds for the purchase of an airplane to be owned by the stockmen and used in any county as needed by the Fish and Wildlife Service in coyote control work.

19. Requested the appointment of a committee to secure from State legislature a \$60,000 appropriation instead of \$33,000, to

match county funds for cooperative predatory animal control.

20. Urged increased appropriation for research work on livestock to insure maximum production of livestock products.

21. Urged the establishment of a first class wool laboratory at the Oregon State College.

22. Requested Oregon's experiment station determine the adequacy of existing transportation service and the economic effects as between the principal livestock producing sections of Oregon and the California markets.

23. Requested liberalization of Forest Service rules on movement of lambs from forest to market and that it be made optional with the grower as to the method used in transporting his lambs to market.

24. Recommended that any suggested State legislation requiring the expenditure of money show the proposed method of providing the necessary funds.

25. Urged continued efforts toward equalization of property assessments throughout Oregon.

The shrinkage figures for the 3 years also showed variation in individual clips and in areas of production, so that a general increase or decrease in one area is not reliable indication of such an increase or decrease in an adjoining area.

"In spite of the adverse propaganda being spread against the wool coring system," Mr. Johnston says, "the method is being used more and more by wool dealers and wool manufacturers in the Boston area. Commercial wool interests are finding that the core shrinkage test is a reliable basis upon which to trade, because it does away with uncertainty concerning the true value of grease wool to a great extent. It seems strange that the coring system, although developed at the request of the wool growers, is being used more extensively by the wool trade in Boston than by the growers."

Editor's Note: The United States Testing Company and the American Conditioning Company are the two principal commercial agencies that handle core testing of wool for individual growers. The U. S. Department of Agriculture also offers this service at a fee to growers at their laboratories in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D. C. This work is also being done at many State colleges and universities throughout the West, such as the University of Wyoming.

## The Core Test as a Shrinkage Indicator

"THE core test is the most reliable indicator of wool shrinkage available to the wool growers today," maintains Alexander Johnston, wool specialist in the Department of Wool Technology at the University of Wyoming. "A sample can be drawn from a clip in one hour at the shearing shed or on the loading platform at the railroad or in the wool storage warehouse. These samples can be tested at reliable, impartial laboratories and the shrinkage results can be in the wool grower's hands within 10 days from the time of sampling. Wool growers are finding the core tests extremely important in calculating accurate grease values of their wools. They are also finding that when the samples are drawn by a competent supervisor and tested at a reliable laboratory the wool trade will accept the test results in buying wool."

Working with the Department of Agriculture when the core testing was put into practice, Mr. Johnston continued core testing investigation and study upon his return to the Wyoming University and remains an ardent advocate of the system.

The core testing project was established at the University of Wyoming in 1946, and in 1948 samples were taken by the core machine of 31 lots from 21 clips of wool. Of the 18 lost in which the wool was predominately fine (ewe), the range of shrinkages ran from 56.15 percent to 65.11 percent, Mr. Johnston states. On an assumed clean price for

fine wool in Boston of \$1.70 per pound and a deduction of 6 cents per pound for marketing costs, Mr. Johnston figures the ranch values of these wools would vary from 68.5 cents per pound to 53.3 cents per pound, respectively.

For the 8 half-blood lots, the shrinkages ran from 45 to 60.07 percent. On an assumed clean price of \$1.50 per pound at Boston and a marketing cost of 6 cents per pound, the ranch values of these wools would range from 76.5 cents per pound for the wool shrinking 45 percent, to 53.9 cents per pound for the wool shrinking 60.07 percent. "These theoretical values," Mr. Johnston asserts, "serve to indicate the differences in value based on the factor of shrinkage alone. They explain why one clip may easily be worth as much as 20 cents per pound more, grease weight, than another clip of similar grade sheared the same year and grown in the same region."

In addition to the shrinkage between various lots or clips of wool in any year, one must also consider the variation in shrinkage from year to year, Mr. Johnston points out.

The table below prepared by Mr. Johnston shows this graphically:

Average Annual Shrinkages by Grade of Wyoming Cored Wools

Grade	1946 %	1947 %	1948 %
Fine-Ewe	65.50	62.60	61.29
1/2 Blood-Ewe	67.18	58.74	54.69

## Forest Fees For 1949

THE average fee for grazing sheep on national forests during 1949 will be 11 cents per head per month; that for cattle, 49 cents.

These fees are based on average prices received in the western states for lambs and beef cattle during 1948. Figured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the average price per hundred pounds for beef cattle, exclusive of calves, was \$22.20, and that for lambs \$22.40. The average cattle price is 335 percent of the base price (\$6.62), which was derived from prices received during the period, 1921 to 1930. On lambs the average price received in 1948 is 245 percent of the base price (\$9.15), which was figured on prices received in the 1920 to 1932 period.

Therefore, the fee for grazing cattle is 335 percent of the base fee of 14.5 cents, which was set up in 1931, and that for sheep is 245 percent of the base fee of 4.5 cents. The average fees for 1949 are adjusted to fit local grazing use.

In 1948 the average fee for grazing cattle was 40 cents per head per month and 10 cents for sheep.

# Auxiliary Meetings

## At Montana

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Montana Wool Growers Association met in Missoula, Montana, January 6, 1949, during the meeting of the Montana Association. The women's program opened Thursday with a no-hostess breakfast at which Mrs. Harriet C. Douglas of Basin, Montana, instructor of Shuttle-Craft Guild hand weaving, was principal speaker. A special feature was a very interesting exhibit of

articles and clothing displayed by the members of the Missoula Weaver's Guild. The breakfast was well attended by visiting ladies, and ladies from Missoula.

Following the breakfast the Women's Auxiliary had their business meeting at which time the nominating committee announced the names of new officers selected to act the next two years. No other nominations being made the following ladies were elected to office: Mrs. W. L. Barrett of Great Falls was elected to succeed Mrs. S. E. Whitworth as president. Mrs. L. R. Gelsinger of Augusta was advanced from second to first vice president, succeeding Mrs. Hartley Wilson of Great Falls. Mrs. Louis Udem of Florence became second vice president; Mrs. Dan Fulton of Ismay, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. John Lucas of Ringling, historian, and Mrs. Whitworth, press correspondent.

National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Delbert Chipman was honor guest at all the functions and gave very interesting and enthusiastic talks.

Highlight Thursday afternoon for the women was a luncheon and style show given by the Missoula Mercantile Company. About a dozen local women modeled western attire, two-piece suits, three-piece suits, coat-dress ensembles, dresses and miscellaneous clothing and evening gowns. Songs by Patti Luer of Missoula and Anaconda, a University student and the 1948 Miss Montana, were an extra attraction.

Friday morning the ladies were guests at a 10 o'clock breakfast given by the Missoula Division of the Montana Power Company. Clever favors of "Reddy Kilowatt" were given to all the guests and corsages to the honor guests.

Of the twenty-one entries to the "Make it Yourself with Wool" sewing contest, two winners were chosen to make the trip to San Antonio, Texas, to compete in the National Contest. Lillian Grimsley of Malta, Montana, won first place in the Junior Division with a formal made of white Botany crepe. Beverly Knudson of Suffolk won in the Senior Division with a dress made of white Botany flannel, material which had been given her as a prize at the

National Contest in Salt Lake City last year. Prizes in the amounts of \$15 were awarded first place winners; \$10 to second place winners and \$5 to third place winners in both junior and senior divisions. A small gift of "Sewing markers" was given each girl who did not win a prize. The Montana Wool Growers Association paid the prize money to help the Women's Auxiliary. Judging was done by Miss Lora Hilyard, executive clothing specialist of Montana State College, and Miss Helen Gleason from Home Economics Department of Montana University.

(Continued on page 23)



Lillian Grimsley of Malta is first place winner in the Junior Division of the Montana Sewing Contest.



Beverly Knudson of Suffolk takes first place in the Senior Division of the Montana Sewing Contest.

# Sold to Swift for \$1

Because your business of farming and ranching is so closely related to our business of meat packing, we believe you are interested in an accounting of Swift & Company's operations in 1948. On this page we tell you how much money we received, how we spent this money, and how much we earned for services performed.



Wm. B. Traynor

The past year was reasonably profitable to both producers and Swift & Company. That's the way it should be in America. A fair profit to producers means better living and insures a sound program on farms and ranches. A fair profit to business in cities and towns helps maintain purchasing power and markets for the products which you and Swift have to sell.

In 1948, Swift & Company paid nearly two billion dollars for agricultural products. We processed and distributed nationwide this output of your land and labor... cattle, calves, hogs, lambs, dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts and other products of agriculture. For these we paid out 79.8 cents from each dollar we received from the sale of our products.

## Quick Facts on Swift's Business in 1948

Total Sales \$2,361,114,041

Swift's average sales dollar was spent as follows:

For Livestock & Other Agricultural Products	79.8 cts.
For Employes' Wages & Salaries	9.6 cts.
For Supplies	4.0 cts.
For Transportation	2.0 cts.
For Taxes	1.5 cts.
For Other Business Expenses	1.9 cts.
Total spent out of each average dollar	98.8 cts.
Remaining as Earnings for Swift	1.2 cts.
Total	100 cents



O. R. Johnson

## Management's Role in Modern Farming

by O. R. Johnson, University of Missouri, Columbia

Better farm management can give startling results. If managed as well as the best 20% of the farms are managed, output of the average acre could be *doubled*. In most areas the output of pasture land could be increased three or four times. Our cleverest feeders get 60% more out of their feed than do average feeders. Production per cow, sow or hen could be increased 50% to 100% if animals and methods as good as those used by the top 20% of our farmers were employed by all farmers.

There are two ways of achieving higher production per acre without increasing costs. The most practical method is to raise the level of management efficiency without increasing present working forces per farm. The other method is for the farm family,

with modern power and machinery, to farm more acres. This second method has obvious limitations. For there would not be enough acres to go around without eliminating many farm families. Do we want larger farm units and reduced farm population? Many think not.

However, many farmers are now faced with adopting either one or the other of the above methods. Farmers *must* meet today's high operating costs and still maintain living standards *without forcing prices beyond the reach of the average consumer*. Consumers cannot be expected to support, indefinitely, inefficient farm output by paying the high prices such inefficiency demands.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS  
Nutrition is our business—and yours



# \$1,883,823,473.00



## HOW THE DOLLAR WAS DIVIDED

In America a business is operated to serve the public, and to earn a profit for its owners. In 1948, Swift earned \$27,889,210 net profit. That was an average of 1.2 cents out of each dollar we

received from the sale of our products. Who got the balance of 98.8 cents? It went to people who work directly in the livestock-meat industry, to additional thousands in other businesses.



**1. The major cost of meat packing is the purchase of livestock and other agricultural products.** Swift paid \$1,883,823,473 to farmers and ranchers last year. You, the producers, received 79.8 cents out of each average dollar we took in from sales.

**2. Swift & Company employs 73,000 men and women to provide the services producers, retailers and consumers demand.** The employees look to their company for regular, gainful employment. They earned \$226,154,019 in wages and salaries in 1948 . . . or 9.6 cents of each average sales dollar.

**3. Supplies of all kinds—sugar, salt, spices, containers, fuel, electricity cost us \$94,809,928.** These supplies are furnished by other businesses. Our purchases from them created work and wages for many more Americans. This took 4 cents of our average sales dollar.



**4. Transportation charges are a necessary item of expense, and a large one, too.** Meats are moved an average of 1,000 miles from farm and ranch to market. During 1948, in distributing our products to cities, towns and villages, Swift & Company spent \$46,702,457 for transportation by rail and motor. This amounted to 2.0 cents of each average dollar of sales income.

**5. Government expenses—fire and police protection, national defense, roads, social security, public education, etc.—are all paid out of taxes.** Swift's tax bill for the year was \$35,220,291. The Federal Government and each of the 48 states collected some of this amount. And taxes were paid in hundreds of municipalities where our plants and properties are located. Federal, state, and local taxes took 1.5 cents of our average sales dollar.

**6. More than 200,000 retail store operators look to Swift for a regular supply of meats and other Swift products.** We help build retailers' trade by developing nationwide consumer markets. Our research laboratories and test kitchens also help create consumer demand. Depreciation, interest and other expenses common to every business, add to this total. All these cost \$46,514,663 or 1.9 cents of the average dollar of sales.

**That's the story of the division of Swift's average dollar received from sales.** Of that dollar, 98.8 cents went to other people or businesses. The 1.2 cents left is our return for processing, marketing and distributing meats and other products for millions of American families. Out of this return—or net earnings—our 64,000 shareholders, men and women who invested their savings in the Company, received dividends which took 7/10 of a cent of the average sales dollar. The balance of 1/2 cent was retained to provide for future needs of the Company.

*W. B. Maynor*  
Vice President and Treasurer  
Swift & Company

**Thousands are now getting stronger,  
thriffter lambs by feeding the  
mineral supplement scientifically made  
FOR RANGE SHEEP ONLY**

**Why you can now feed 7 ewes all the minerals  
they need for less than 1¢ a day**

Science now knows that the mineral needs of livestock vary. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry each need a separate combination of mineral ingredients for best results. Mineral needs of sheep under different feeding conditions are different too. Fattening sheep require one combination. Grazing sheep in the Midwest need another. And range sheep thrive best on a combination of minerals compounded specifically for actual mineral conditions on the range.

**That's why, here at Moorman's, our Minerals for Range Sheep is made specially, and only, for sheep on the range. Each of the 13 mineral ingredients it contains was put in—and balanced in the right proportion—to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grasses.**

Thus, craving for any particular mineral or minerals is quickly satisfied when you feed MoorMan's. That's why MoorMan's goes so far . . . yet costs so little.

You'll like the strong, thrifty lambs you get when you feed MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

**ONLY MOORMAN'S** gives you Range Minerals for Sheep in these 3 economical, easy-to-feed, waste-reducing forms: Granular, which "stays put," Handy-to-Handle Blocks, and convenient 5-lb. Blockettes.



So complete . . . so well-balanced . . . so highly concentrated  
**A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY**

**MoorMan's**  
(SINCE 1883)  
MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS  
"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs



An Auxiliary group at the Montana meeting: Left to right, Mrs. Dan Fulton, Ismay, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. John Lucas, Ringling, historian; Mrs. W. L. Barrett, Cascade, president; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president; Mrs. S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, press correspondent; Mrs. Joe Roe of Armstead, and Mrs. Everett E. Shuey of Helena.



The group that competed for prizes in the Make It Yourself with Wool contest at the Idaho meeting.

The members of the Women's Auxiliary were busy during the first two days of the convention selling chances on two three-month-old pure-bred registered Border Collie dogs, purchased from the kennel of Rulon S. Hacking, Vernal, Utah. Chances on a three-piece hand knitted baby set, donated by Mrs. Hartley Wilson of Great Falls, were also sold. This was done to help raise money to send the two winners to the National Sewing Contest. The winning numbers were drawn at the banquet Thursday night, and the names of the winners announced.

—Mrs. S. E. Whitworth



The Ladies' Luncheon at the Montana convention.

## At Idaho

**B**EFORE an audience of 500 or more, Idaho girls modeled the results of their sewing efforts with wool at Pocatello on January 10th. It was the gala event of the annual convention, the dinner-dance, and the beautiful young girls clothed in the best of fabrics, wool, were enthusiastically received. Of the 34 girls competing, two were chosen to enter the National Contest in San Antonio, Texas, February 2. Jerry Chendgren, 17, of Boise, who modeled a black suit, won top honors in the Junior Division and Miss Elizabeth Schubert, 22, of Gooding, stood first in the Senior Division with her brown afternoon dress.

Other winners in the Junior Division with their awards were: Nadine Drake, Challis, jewelry; Linda Lee Seismore, Burley, and Darlene Wamstead, Parma, wool blankets; Mildred Baxter, Challis; Delores Lancaster, Filer; Joan Hopper, Caldwell, and Darlene Lager, Notus, dress lengths.

Senior Division winners included Joyce Ann Merrill, Blackfoot; Barbara Ladd, Nampa; Jeanette Parish and Barbara Hale, both of Pocatello, who all received dress lengths; and Marion DeBell of Idaho Falls who was awarded a wool blanket.

The very active sessions of the Ladies Auxiliary ended with the reelection of all officers: Mrs. John W. Jones, Hagerman, president; Mrs. Donald MacPherson, Boise, first vice president; Mrs. W. D. Skinner, Idaho Falls, second vice president; Mrs. James F. Fredrickson, Malad City, third vice president; and Mrs. R. R. Brannon, Buhl, secretary-treasurer.



# 1949 Wool Market Opens Strong

**T**HE wave of contracting that moved over a good part of the West in the late weeks of 1948 subsided as the New Year opened. The cessation is not held due to a weakening market in any sense, but probably is a natural outcome of the severe storms over the wool producing areas.

At this time (January 22) information from the range country on transactions involving the 1949 clip run about as follows:

## Arizona

Practically the entire 1949 clip has been contracted from a low price of 48 cents to a high of 62 cents, the bulk between 50 and 55 cents.

## California

About 40 percent of the spring clip has been signed up, with the bulk of the northern California wools being contracted before Christmas and some 30,000 to 50,000 fleeces since then. Contract figures have run from 45 cents in the Bakersfield area to 65 cents in northern part of the State; offers of 72 cents and higher also reported.

## Colorado

There has been some recent contracting in the Craig or northwestern part of the State at 54 to 64 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Some buyers in the southern part of the State have been offering 50 cents, with few, probably no, takers.

## Idaho

Some 8,000 fleeces from four range flocks were signed up soon after the first of the year. One clip containing quite a bit of three-eighths wool brought 47 cents and the other three, mostly fine and half blood, 55 cents. One contract on a 12-months' clip of lamb's wool was made at 60 cents and another on an 8-months' clip, 49 cents.

## Montana

Rumors of contracting are current, without confirmation, however. Apparently a lot of "dickering" is going on.

## New Mexico

Early in the month a good, fine 12-months' clip at Roswell was signed up at 60 to 66 cents. Boston clean price on this wool is estimated to be \$1.65.

## Nevada

There has been considerable activity since Christmas and some wool men estimate that 50 percent or more of the 1949 clip has been signed up, mostly at 55 to 65 cents.

## Oregon

No 1949 wools have been signed up yet.

## South Dakota

There has been no contracting in this State as yet.

## Texas

While there was some considerable activity two or three weeks ago, there is little or no contracting at present. About 300,000 fleeces of 12-months' wool have been signed up, it is reported, at around 65 cents, and some 150,000 fleeces of 8-months' at 56 to 60 cents. There are also unconfirmed rumors of contract figures as high as 70 and 71 cents.

## Utah

It is estimated that probably 100,000 fleeces have been contracted up to the present time at from 55 to 59 cents.

## Washington

While there has been no contracting of 1949 wools by mills or legitimate dealers up to the present, one speculator has purchased four clips at from 40 to 50 cents. About 80,000 pounds was involved.

## Wyoming

From 55 to 60 cents has taken some wools around Gillette recently; some offers in that price range also reported as refused. Between one and two million pounds have been contracted in Wyoming, it is said. Prices are reported as being from 7 to 10 cents higher than last year's.

## Sealed Bid Sale at Portland

A peak price for northwestern wools—65 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents—was paid for three exceptionally good lots of fine wool in a sealed bid sale of the Pacific Wool Growers at Portland on January 13. The purchase is reported as including 59,306 pounds of original-bag fine wool and 20,534 pounds of original-bag yearling fine wool estimated to have a clean Boston value of \$1.86, and 8,000 pounds of original-bag fine wool, with a \$1.60-\$1.62 clean Boston price. Comparable wools last year in that area sold at around 15 cents less, it is said.

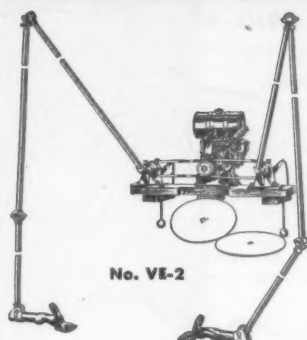
## Foreign Markets Continue Strong

"On the reopening of sales at Geelong, Australia, January 4th," says the Boston Wool Market Review dated January 7th, "cabled reports were somewhat confusing, but it appeared the super Merino style wools were auctioned at 5 percent above the close prior to the holidays. Competition was keen and general for a good selection of wools. Local mills were active and United States interests were participating. Russia was absent."

We recently read in the Daily News Record where the Sydney Daily Telegram was advocating that the Australian Government should buy wool at current prices and resell it to the United States at more favorable price levels. The difference between the two prices would be borne by the taxpayers, who would be recompensed through the increased purchases of machinery that would be made possible through the American dollars.

The National Wool Grower

# Sunbeam STEWART SHEARING EQUIPMENT... Dependable, Long Lasting



No. VE-2

## PORTABLE MACHINES

### Double Unit

Complete plant for team of two. Can be used from rear of truck, auto trunk, trailer or a small platform. Has two clutch brackets, powered by 1½ hp. air-cooled engine. Two special grinder discs do a perfect job of sharpening and reduce operating costs. 3-section jointed shafts permit use under any shearing conditions. **No. VE-2**, \$225. (Denver and West, \$232.)

### Single Unit

Lightweight, one-man unit. Easy-to-handle. Pays for itself. **No. VD-1**, \$155. (Denver and West, \$160.)

## MACHINES

### without engine or motor

Use your own engine or motor with this clutch bracket shearing gear. At right is one mounted on a simple easily constructed stand. Can also be placed on wall or post. Low initial cost. Uses flat or V-belt. Complete with clutch bracket, E-B Handpiece, combs, cutters and choice of shafts. **No. VB-2** (illustrated) with 3-section 126" shaft, \$75. (Denver and West \$76.50.)

**No. VB-1** with 2-section, 67" shaft, \$65. (Denver and West, \$66.50.) **No. VB-3** with 2-section, 42" shaft, \$65. (Denver and West, \$66.50.)



No. VB-2

## Special Combs and Cutters Available for Wide Handpieces



P1082

### ARIZONA THIN COMB

Developed for hard, gummy sheep. Pointed teeth enter wool freely—keeps tallies up. **No. P1082** Arizona Thin Comb, \$1.65 ea.



80Y

### THIN HEEL CUTTER

Shearers tell us this comb cuts faster, better, lasts longer and grinds right. Fork yokes put more pressure on front end nearer point where cutting is done. **No. 80Y** Thin Heel Cutter, \$0.65 ea.

### 5W—PROTECTIVE COMB

Leaves enough stubble to protect sheep from cold, storms, sunburn. Teeth with medium sled runners alternate with teeth of standard shape. **No. 5W** Protective Comb, \$2.50 ea.



5W

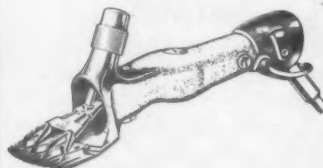
### AAA CUTTER

Finest cutter made. Cutter teeth mesh better with comb teeth. Produces more efficient cutting angles for faster, cleaner shearing. **No. 34AB**, AAA Cutter, \$0.65 ea.



34AB

## E-B HANDPIECE



Stands up under the high speed required by expert shearers. Careful distribution of weight gives the "feel" experts like. High quality tool steel used in parts subjected to wear makes this Handpiece last longer. **No. E-B**, \$24.50.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION • (formerly Chicago Flexible Shaft Company) • Dept. 63, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

# SEVEN ELEVEN RANCH

*"Columbia Sheep Exclusively"*

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES  
TO OUR WOOL-GROWING FRIENDS EVERYWHERE

*Our Foundation Flock contains some of the best Columbia Sheep in America  
Inquiries Solicited*

**L. A. NORDAN, Owner**  
SEVEN ELEVEN - MILAM BUILDING  
SAN ANTONIO - - - TEXAS

I am especially anxious to hear from every Breeder of Columbia Sheep in the Southwest

## Expansion of French Textile Industry Sought

The French Government is reported as seeking \$1,500,000 from ECA funds for the purchase of American woolen and worsted machinery. With the expansion of the textile industry through such equipment, officials of the French Central Wool Committee claim France will be able to use coarser wools for the manufacture of goods suitable for Continental countries and permit the export of better quality fabrics at less than current prices.

## Proposals for Wool Stockpiling

THE Wool Subcommittee of the Munitions Board's Textile Industry Advisory Committee conferred with the officials of the Board in Washington on January 13 on the desirability of stockpiling wool or wool products.

Agreement was reached that wool should be advanced from list 2 to list 1A, the highest priority, as a critical or emergency material.

Although some of the committee were in favor of stockpiling raw wool now, the group finally agreed that it would be better to build up a stockpile of military uniforms for four months, then one of fabrics for another four months, and after that the raw product.

It is estimated that it will take about six months to initiate the stockpiling of uniforms.

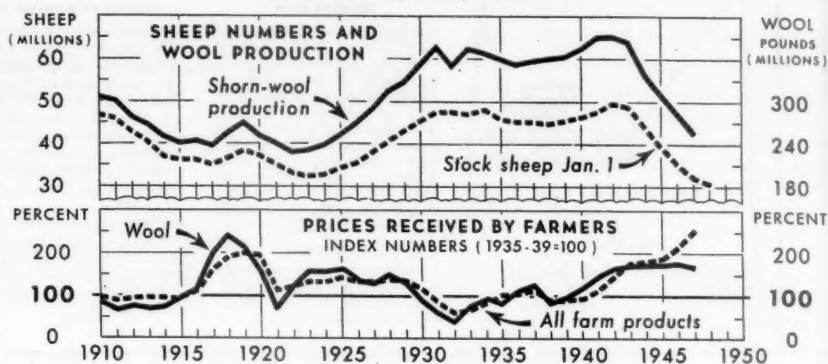
J. B. Wilson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, and Howard Vaughn, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and a former president of the California wool growers' organization, were in attendance at this meeting as producer members of the Advisory Committee.

## NEW ASSISTANT HEARING OFFICIAL IN BLM

Another Utah man has also been elevated to a high position in the Bureau of Land Management. He is William A. Hilton, an attorney in Salt Lake City. His appointment as assistant hearing officer was made known on December 16 by Director Clawson.

He will handle appeals on grazing matters from Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

## STOCK SHEEP ON FARMS JAN. 1, SHORN-WOOL PRODUCTION, AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR WOOL, AND FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1910-47



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45150A-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# Wool Program for 1949

## PRICES

WOOL will be supported at a national average price of 42.3 cents a grease pound or at about the 1948 level, the Department of Agriculture announced on December 30. This is, of course, in conformance with the Agricultural Act of 1948, and the program will run through December 31, 1949.

The classified clean price per pound, which is the way the price schedule is set up, shows no change from the 1948 levels, except in some of the scoured and carbonized lots where some reductions are made.

For graded territory and Texas wools, 64's and finer, the clean prices range from \$1.32 down to \$1.13; for half blood wool from \$1.28 to \$1.11; for three-eighths blood wools from \$1.15 to \$1.02; for quarter blood from \$1.09 to 95 cents; low quarter, 96 cents; common and braid, 91 cents.

For territory original bag fine wools, prices run from \$1.28 to \$1.11; for half blood containing some three-eighths from \$1.24 to \$1.21. For Texas original bag wools prices run from \$1.27 to \$1.01. For crossbred types (original bag 12 months) produced in central and west Texas only, prices run from \$1.26 to \$1.21.

These prices are for "good style clear wool only." Discounts up to five cents per clean pound will be made on ordi-

nary poor style, poorly put up wools, etc.

Premiums on skirted wools may be allowed as follows at the discretion of the appraiser:

60's and finer, up to 7 cents per clean pound.

58's to 48's, inclusive, up to 6 cents per clean pound.

46's and coarser, up to 5 cents per clean pound.

Fleece wool prices are also the same as in 1948.

The reductions on scoured woolen type wools including fed lambs, but not California processing type wools, are from two to seven cents on unsorted lots and from one to six cents when sorted. On processing California type wools (8 to 12 months only) the 1949 prices are lowered from two to four cents on unsorted and from one to three cents if sorted. On all other California processing wools, largely mixed spring and fall wools, the reduction ranges from two to seven cents if unsorted and from one to six cents if sorted. For strictly short fall and lambs wool the appraisers may deduct from 5 to 25 cents.

## Terms of Purchase

The general terms under which the Commodity Credit Corporation will



## \$669 MORE INCOME per 1000 ewes

Made More Money on **PURINA RANGE CHECKERS**  
Than on 43% Protein Cake

You don't have to guess whether the *variety* in Purina Range Checkers makes more lambs and more wool than a single 43% protein cake. This was proved in a split-band test on thousands of ewes in Wyoming. The band was divided evenly. One group got 43% protein cake until after lambing. The other got Purina Range Checkers—

same amount. There wasn't much difference in cost but the Purina-fed ewes saved 30 more lambs per 1000. And the lambs averaged gaining 1.2 lbs. per head more in the first 48 days. Fleeces from the Purina-fed ewes averaged almost 1 lb. more. Total value of extra lambs and wool was \$669.42, with lambs valued at 20¢ and wool at 35¢ per lb.

**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**  
Denver • Kansas City • Omaha • Pocatello



See Your Purina Dealer or Salesman for Quick Delivery on Purina Checkers

## "Spreading the Meat Supply"

There was a day when families preserved their own meat—by smoking hams and bacon, by salting, pickling, and drying, and by canning. Today these services are performed by Armour and Company and other meat packers, to the advantage of both farmers and consumers.

Through large-scale operations we are able to produce sausage, hams, bacon, and other cured and canned meats very economically. Furthermore, consumers like to buy small amounts of a wide variety of meats. It would be difficult to process such small amounts in the home.

Consumers want meat every day of the year. But farmers produce and ship livestock to market in "seasonal" patterns, with heaviest marketings in the fall and winter. We process some cuts into canned and cured products that gain widest distribution during the spring and summer months.

By giving consumers a steady supply of quality meat products throughout the year we help level the peaks and valleys of supply, and enlarge the market for farm livestock.

**ARMOUR**

**AND COMPANY**

purchase domestic wool during 1949 are set up in the Wool Handlers Agreement issued on January 1 this year. They are as follows:

THE ORIGINAL  
Self Piercing, Self Clinching  
**EAR TAGS**  
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.  
55 W. Broadway - Salt Lake City, Utah  
Send For Free Samples

**HAMPSHIRE**  
GRAND Champion Wether at Chicago International 1948.  
GRAND Champion Wether at Pacific International 1948.  
Booklet and Breeders list free  
**American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n.**  
72-N Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan

**COLUMBIA RAMS**  
*The Best Bloodlines*  
BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1949  
Our supply will be short of demand. Suggest your order be made early to save disappointment.  
**C. W. DORNEY**  
Monte Vista, Colorado

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary  
U. S. Archibald, President  
**COLUMBIAS**  
More Wool More Mutton  
Address inquiries to  
Columbia Sheep Breeders Ass'n.  
of America  
Box 2466 - State College Station  
Fargo, North Dakota

**SUFFOLKS**  
SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING  
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT AT MARKET TIME  
SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS  
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE  
**THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY**  
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer  
Moscow, Idaho  
Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

"Commodity shall purchase from the Handler all wool tendered to it by the Handler for himself or his consignors, except as follows: (i) wool shall not be purchased by Commodity if the producer had parted with title to such wool prior to August 15, 1947; (ii) wool shall not be purchased by Commodity unless such wool is placed in warehouse and tendered to Commodity, as provided in paragraph 2(c)<sup>1</sup> hereof, on or before 12:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, December 31, 1949; (iii) wool shall not be purchased by Commodity unless the Handler either has paid to the producer, or has obtained evidence, as provided in paragraph 6(b)<sup>2</sup> hereof, that the producer was paid, not less than the support price for such wool except wool as to which Commodity's purchase price is reduced as provided in paragraph 16 (a)<sup>3</sup> of this agreement; (iv) wool shall not be purchased by Commodity if the Handler did not purchase the wool from the original producer, or receive it on consignment from the original producer, a pool, or a secondary handler who obtained the wool from the original producer; (v) wool purchased from producers by the Handler or a secondary handler shall not be purchased by Commodity unless the entire lot or quantity so purchased from the producer or producers is tendered to Commodity; (vi) wool, except California processing type wools, shall not be purchased by Commodity if such wool was purchased from the original producer of the wool by the Handler or a secondary handler in individual lots exceeding 3,000 pounds in weight.

#### References:

<sup>12(c)</sup> Notice. The Handler may, at any time after receipt of wool or shipping documents covering wool, tender the wool to Commodity by mailing to it a form of notice acceptable to it. With respect to wool purchased by Commodity for which no such notice is given, tender shall be deemed to have been made as of the date of the appraisal certificate. Commodity shall, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, assume responsibility for storage charges on, and loss or damage to, wool from the time the wool is placed in the warehouse or tendered to Commodity, whichever is later. In the case of wool covered by a notice of tender, Commodity shall assume such responsibility from the date of mailing of the notice as evidenced by the post mark. All wool covered by such notice shall be tendered to Commodity.

<sup>26(b)</sup> The Handler shall not accept for tender to Commodity wool purchased by a secondary handler unless such wool is accompanied by a certificate of the secondary handler, in form approved by Commodity, showing the quantity of wool purchased from each producer and the name of each

producer, the respective amounts paid or payable for such wool; and containing a notation of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for the county in

**R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY**  
**Wool Merchants**  
273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
Western Headquarters  
434 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

**HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY**  
**TOP MAKERS**  
253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

*Pendleton*  
MEN'S SHIRTS  
WOMEN'S SHIRTS  
LOUNGING ROBES  
BED BLANKETS  
RANCHWEAR  
"Always Virgin Wool"  
At Your Dealers  
**Pendleton Woolen Mills**  
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

**ATTENTION**  
**FARMERS - SHEEPMEN**  
Ship or Consign Your  
**PELTS - HIDES and WOOL**  
to the  
**Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.**  
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO  
We always pay highest market prices  
Phone 409 Stockyards

which the secondary handler maintains his principal place of business that a copy of such certificate, showing also the addresses of the producers covered thereby, has been filed with such County Committee.

**16(a) Amount.** In the case of wool consigned by producers, the amount of Commodity's reimbursement to the Handler for the purchase price of the wool shall be the appraisal value of the wool less the applicable charges specified in paragraph 9. In the case of wool sold by producers to a secondary handler or to the Handler, the amount of Commodity's payment to the Handler for the wool shall be lower of (i) the appraisal value, grease, scoured or carbonized basis, as the case may be, less the applicable charges specified in paragraph 9, or (ii) the amount paid for such wool to the producer plus the amount of the secondary handler or country service charge specified in paragraph 9.

With respect to wool purchased by the Handler from producers for tender to Commodity hereunder, Commodity shall, upon application by the Handler, supported by documents as provided in subparagraph (b) hereof, make a provisional payment to the Handler for such wool in an amount equal to the appraisal value less the applicable charges (other than the country service charge) specified in paragraph 9: Provided, That the Handler shall, at such times as Commodity may specify, certify in writing to Commodity the amount paid to the producers for such wool, and, if the amount of the provisional payment theretofore made exceeds the amount paid to producers, plus the applicable country service fee aforesaid (calculated only with respect to the quantity of wool for which such country service was rendered by the Handler), the Handler shall refund to Commodity an amount equal to such excess. The Handler shall also maintain accurate records of, and furnish to Commodity, at Commodity's request, the quantity of wool purchased from each producer, the name and address of each producer, and the respective amount paid for the wool.

Handling charges remain the same as in 1948.

## Shearers Support Lamb and Wool

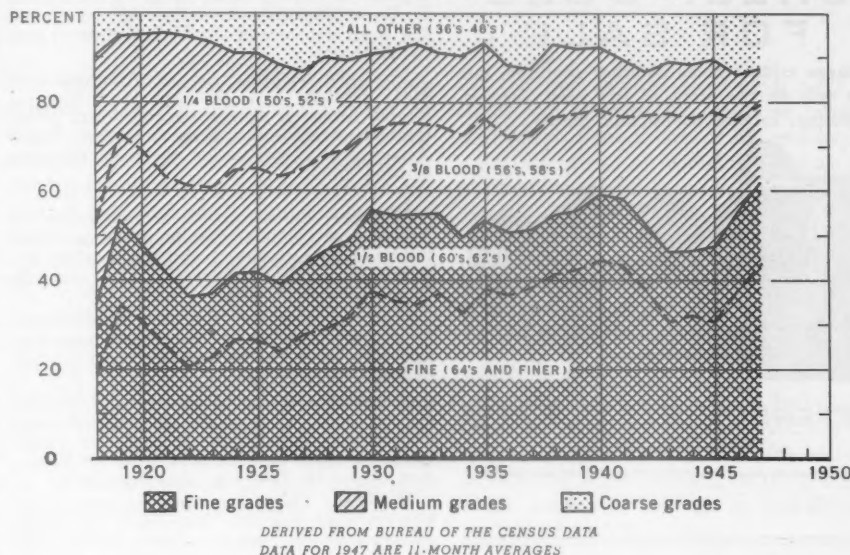
**RESOLUTIONS** requesting better legislation for wool and promoting the use of lamb and mutton were adopted by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America in their 1948 annual convention and concurred in by the International Executive Board of that organization. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The Wool Growers Associations of the United States have been asking for a higher protective tariff on imported wool; and

Whereas, The Wool Growers of the United States have not received a price for wool in comparison with other commodities, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America along with the members of the Sheep Shearers' Union of

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADES OF MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL, SCOURED BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1918-47

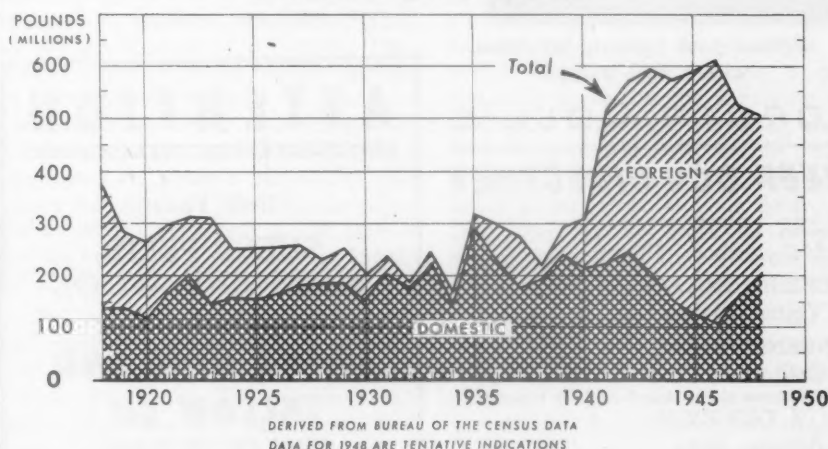


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46690 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The above table covering mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, from 1920 to 1947 includes both foreign and domestic wools. In 1930 the total mill consumption in all types of apparel wools in this country was composed of 149.9 million pounds of domestic wool and 50.9 million pounds of foreign wool. In 1940 total mill consumption included 215.2 million pounds of domestic and 95 million pounds of foreign wool; 161 million pounds of domestic wool and 364.6 million pounds of foreign wool went into total United States mill consumption in 1947.

MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GROWTHS, SCOURED BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1918-48



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46525-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The charts shown on these pages have been furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. They tell an interesting story without further explanation.



A LIMITED NUMBER OF

## BORDER COLLIE SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE

in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



**PETERSON STOCK FARM**  
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

## MAN'S BEST FRIEND



Lighten your herding problems  
with a well-trained

## BORDER COLLIE

## SHEEP DOG DIRECTORY

ALLEN, ARTHUR N.  
McLeansboro, Illinois  
HACKING, RULON S.,  
Vernal, Utah  
HANSEN, WYNN S.,  
Collinston, Utah  
(Mr. Hansen has no dogs for sale at present)  
JONTZ, DEWEY M.  
Altoona, Iowa  
LOCKWOOD, JOHN,  
Cooksville, Maryland  
McCLAIN & SONS, HOWARD  
Lima, Ohio  
(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

North America go on record for promoting and using more Union made woolen goods; and further be it

Resolved, That the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America work through the American Federation of Labor lobbyist in Washington, D. C., to help promote better legislation for the Wool Growers of the United States; and furthermore

That the Secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America notify the National Wool Growers Association, along with each State Association of the action taken on the convention floor.

Whereas, the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America is trying to promote a better working agreement and cooperation between the Sheep Shearers' Union and the Wool Growers Associations and

Whereas, the Wool Growers Associations in the past number of years have been trying to promote the sale of lamb and mutton over the block; and

Whereas, the Sheep Shearers' Union is taking action to promote the sale of lamb and mutton through the help of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America go on record to promote the sale of lamb and mutton over the block; and further be it

Resolved, That the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America numbering 170,000 strong eat more lamb and mutton; and furthermore

That the Secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America notify the National Wool Growers Association along with each State Association of the action taken on the convention floor in behalf of the industry.

The International Executive Board asked the president and secretary of the organization to contact officials of chain stores and urge them to set aside one week each year to promote the sale of more lamb and mutton.

## ATTENTION

Sell Your

**SHEEP PELTS  
HIDES AND WOOL**

to the

**IDAHO HIDE AND  
TALLOW CO.**

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Highest Market Prices and a  
Square Deal Always

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Phone 314

1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

**SAVES MONEY,  
TIME AND  
ANIMALS**

## ELASTRATOR

Patented  
Thousands  
in  
use  
for bloodless  
castration of lambs  
and calves and  
docking of lambs.

**SAFE  
SURE**

Trade Mark Reg.  
\$12.50  
POSTPAID  
including handy  
Elastrator apron

One-man operation!  
Time-tested on range 1,000 to 1,500,  
and farm. Use in any \$12 per M.  
weather! Instrument Over 1,500 \$11 per M.  
stretches a special rubber ring which con-  
tracts when released, restricting circulation,  
causing parts to atrophy and fall off. No  
cutting or crushing. Safe for operator.



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your dealer or...

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WOOL GROWERS SUPPLY**

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**CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**  
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## B. F. WARE HIDE COMPANY

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Highest Prices Paid

for

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# Death Taxes Can Ruin Your Ranch

By James E. Cotter

**M**OST ranch owners like to think that when they die, their children will carry on the family outfit. That the ranch will remain intact as a single economic unit. However, few ranchers realize how quickly and completely an estate can be dismembered in cases where there is inadequate provision for death taxes.

To a rancher, these taxes present a problem which affects his own family and their financial security after his death. In order to better analyze this problem it becomes necessary to break it into two separate and equally important parts.

The first part of this problem has to do with death taxes and death costs and their devastating effects upon estates. The exacting demands of these laws are not to be overlooked or dealt with lightly. They are very serious. They can consume the major portion of an estate. They can strip the "outfit" of its livestock, equipment, and in many cases a large slice of the real estate (thereby placing its grazing rights in jeopardy). Death taxes and costs must be paid in cash regardless of times or conditions.

The chant of the auctioneer echoes over the hillside as the widow and children stand helplessly by to witness the sacrifice of what was once theirs to enjoy. Perhaps you have attended some of those auction sales and have returned to your "outfit" possessed with livestock and machinery bought at bargain prices. Well, that's grand for you, but what about that widow and those children? Can they borrow enough money from the bank to restock the land—buy new machinery and equipment? Will they make a "go" of it facing interest payments on borrowed money? Can they make the payments on the principal of that bank loan? What about adverse economic conditions such as fluctuations in market values? Is that all they are to inherit?

If any man wishes to endow to his heirs the fruits of his labors, he certainly owes it to them to take time off to acquaint himself with all the laws governing his estate and then set up

the legal machinery to carry out those wishes with the minimum burden of death taxes and costs. Without such careful planning his ambitious program for his family's future might very easily vanish into valueless oblivion immediately after his death. If his estate assets are placed on the auction block for the benefit of the highest bidder, forced liquidation is bound to occur and will, in many instances, cause estate shrinkage far in excess of the amount actually needed for the payment of death taxes and costs.

Even though his widow may succeed in rebuilding the estate back to its normal productive condition it must be remembered that, when she dies, the estate must again suffer another financial jolt—it must be taxed before it can be received by the children. Perhaps by that time it will be impossible for them to bring it back to financial life, or they may become discouraged in their attempt. Who can blame them for that? Thus, his years of sweat and toil, sacrifice and suffering, will have amounted to nothing more than a tombstone with an inscription telling the world what a swell fellow he was.

How serious are these death taxes? How exacting are the laws governing them? They are more serious and exacting than many persons realize. They should get acquainted with them. They should know about the terrific increase in taxes during the past 10 years. If your death occurred under the present tax laws and the present value (taxes are based on **present values**) of your estate amounted to \$200,000, the representative of your estate would have to get his hands on approximately \$50,000 **IN CASH**—to pay the death taxes.

The fact that a person may have a will does not mean that he has in any way lifted or reduced the tax burden against his estate. This was illustrated in a recent case of a well-known livestock owner. His old will provided that after his death his entire estate was to pass outright to his widow. It is natural to assume that, at her death, the estate would then pass to the three children. Thus, under the present laws and present values of his \$150,000

estate, there would have been paid in taxes and costs at the death of himself and later at the death of his widow, an approximate total of \$65,000 before his children received a single penny of that estate.

So, his old will accomplished nothing in the way of tax saving. However, if his death occurs under the present tax laws, with the same valuations, under the new and carefully worked-out plan which is now in force, the total taxes and costs which will be paid before the children receive the estate **AFTER** the death of himself and his widow, will approximate \$4,800, which, in plain arithmetic means a savings of \$60,200 for the benefit of the heirs.

In addition, a savings in income taxes will be enjoyed annually, and he now knows that his outfit will eventually pass intact to the children as one productive unit.

If you have any idea that you will save federal death taxes simply by placing the title to your property in Joint-Tenancy by Right of Survivorship with a member of your family—forget it. You will have accomplished nothing along these lines. The Federal Revenue Laws simply do not recognize that arrangement in computing estate taxes. Furthermore, such an arrangement creates additional tax liabilities such as gift taxes. It cannot be disposed of by a will because it automatically passes to the surviving tenant; then, when that surviving tenant dies, it again becomes taxable. Thus, you have caused that property to be taxed twice—first, at your death, and then again at the death of the other tenant (providing that tenant's death occurs after the brief free tax period).

Serious income tax problems will arise unless such an arrangement has been properly handled at the very beginning. Right now some people find themselves facing additional income taxes plus penalties because of a plan which was not properly set up. All plans used for the purpose of tax saving must be carefully worked out according to the laws and court decisions; if not, they then become "devices for tax evasion." There is a lot of differ-

Reprinted from the Westerner, October, 1947.

ence in the meaning of "tax avoidance" and "tax evasion."

Some people have the idea that if they simply endorse the title to their property to their family and place that deed in their safety deposit box without having it properly recorded, such deeds will, at death, pass free from tax to the heirs. This arrangement has not, nor will be accepted by the taxing authority. It is but a poor attempt to "evade" taxes. Thus, plans, worthy as they may seem, have a habit of backfiring if not properly and legally worked out. They invite law suits, tax penalties, and cause unnecessary hardships to the heirs. Law suits are costly regardless of the verdict.

It is absolutely impossible to fool the Government or to cheat it out of its just tax dollars. Sooner or later the Government catches up and the ax falls. Thus you have the first part of the problem.

The second part of this problem deals with the question of holding the "outfit" together for the ultimate benefit of all

the heirs so that it will pass to them intact and as one productive unit. And this part of the problem involves most careful planning based upon thorough knowledge of all the laws governing the subject. It is not a job which can be rushed through in "job-lot" fashion because each family's circumstances differ from the others. No two are alike.

Property passing without careful planning may soon become worthless as far as the heirs are concerned, jeopardizing valuable grazing rights.

Each State has its own laws governing the distribution of property where there is no will. In Colorado the statutes provide that one-half of the estate shall pass outright to the surviving spouse and the other one-half outright equally to the children. The shares passing to minor children are placed under court supervision during that period, and when they attain their legal age they become possessed of it. It is needless to say that such a distribution in many cases is most unsatisfactory.

(Continued on page 35)

feeding lambs on the Ft. Worth market brought \$18 to \$21.

### Lambs on Feed in California

According to a report issued January 18th by the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Imperial Valley of California has 120,000 to 125,000 sheep and lambs on feed, while the Blythe, California and Yuma, Arizona sections have an additional 20,000. This is a considerable decrease from the number fed in these areas a year ago.

The already slow growth of pastures suffered a further set-back, owing to the freezing weather of the first three weeks of January. Cold rains following the freeze tended to keep lambs off the sparse pastures and necessitated a sharp increase in supplementary feeding, and some movement to drier ground. Quite a few of the lambs in the Imperial Valley are not expected to be in marketable shape until late in March, and some late-arriving bands have not, as yet, been shorn.

No contracts for future delivery have been made, and indications point to a season of hand-to-mouth buying for immediate needs, or similar to last year's trading. Barely 4,000 head have moved to markets (Jan. 18th) and at least half of these were from packer-owned bands. The limited sales of number-one-and-two-pelt lambs have been largely \$23 for 100 to 105-pound averages. A few ewes brought \$10. Feeders seem confident that higher prices will be paid as the season gets under way.

Reports indicate limited action on the small supply of lambs on feed in Arizona. Some bands have been moved to other feeding areas, but very few to market.

## Lamb Market News

**D**URING the first week of January, Chicago had the largest run of sheep and lambs in more than two years. Receipts at several other markets also increased substantially and the net result for the week was a decline in slaughter lamb prices of around \$1.00. Woolled lambs weighing under 105 pounds and shorn lambs under 100 pounds usually sold at somewhat higher prices, grade for grade, than heavier lambs. Price discounts were also apparent on heavy fed yearlings and on slaughter ewes weighing over 140 pounds.

Trading continued weak to lower early in the second week of January but improved dressed trade conditions in the East strengthened the live market the latter part. Net result was a closing market the second week of January steady to 25 cents higher than the first week's close. Slaughter ewes in short supply closed the second week at 25 to 50 cents higher prices.

The lamb market the third week of January was featured with rather sharp price fluctuations at some points. Substantial gains followed drops early in the week, however, and the net result was a steady to 25 cents higher market at the close of the week.

Good and choite woolled lambs sold

on various markets during the first three weeks of the month largely from \$24 to \$25.25. Medium and good fed lambs went at \$19 to \$23.75. Good and choice feeding lambs sold on the markets mostly from \$22.75 to \$24. The latter price was paid at Omaha the third week of January for five carloads of 79-pound feeding lambs from the wheatfields. Good to choice slaughter ewes sold on the markets from \$9.50 to \$11.50. Medium to choice fed yearlings brought \$19 to \$22.50. Medium and good yearlings in the Southwest sold at \$16.50 to \$18.50. Medium and good

SHEEP AND LAMB PRICES PER 100 POUNDS  
AND AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHTS

	Annual Average 1937-46	Average First Eleven Months 1947 1948	
Lambs gd. and ch., Chicago	\$12.72	\$23.48	\$26.04
Feeding lambs, gd. and ch., Omaha	11.21	20.79	22.25
Ewes, gd. and ch., Chicago	5.90	9.12	11.69
Avg. price received by farmers:			
Sheep	5.33	8.39	9.66
Lambs	10.72	20.36	22.81
Lamb carcasses, (good, 30-40 lbs., Chicago)	21.18	42.73	49.30
Average live weight, Sheep and Lambs, lbs.	89	94	94

Source: "Livestock and Meat Situation"  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.





# How I Won The National 4-H Championship

By Richard T. Brown

Dick Brown of Olathe, Colorado, won the 1948 National 4-H achievement award for his work with Corriedale sheep. There was only one boy in the whole United States to receive such an award; in other words, he did not receive an award, but THE award, as one commentator puts it. The award was made at the National 4-H Congress, Chicago, November 27 to December 4. Young Brown tells his own story here.

WHEN my mother and I came to Colorado from Chicago in 1939 to make our home on a ranch, I knew that I would go into 4-H Club work. My uncles were in the sheep business and I fell in love with them and decided that I would go into purebred sheep as my 4-H project. The breed was then the problem. After looking over the needs in our part of the country, we decided that a good wool and mutton producing sheep was what we wanted.

After studying the various breeds and with the help of our county agent, we decided on Corriedales and have never been sorry of the choice.

In the fall of 1940, my uncles, B. A. and Chester Torrey, and our county agent went with me to Laramie, Wyoming, where we purchased five yearling Corriedale ewes from King Brothers. These ewes were to be bred but the following spring I was very disappointed when I only got two ram lambs from the five ewes. However, in the spring of 1942 I had ten lambs from my five ewes and felt that I was really in the sheep business. Since that time I have had an average of 150 percent lamb crop. In 1943, I purchased my first stud ram, "The Commander," from Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming. He is a son of E-2 and has proved himself to be a great sire. At the time I purchased two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs from Mr. Moncreiffe. My stud ram and the four ewes are the only purebred sheep I have purchased; the rest of my flock has been built around the five original ewes pur-

chased in 1940. At the present time I have sixty ewes in my purebred breeding herd, thirty ewe lambs, twenty ram lambs and two stud rams.

In January, 1947, I went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and purchased "Silver Star" a stud ram from the flock of Art and Jerry King. He was a beautiful ram but I had the misfortune to lose him with pneumonia while at the National Western Stock Show in Denver in January, 1948. However, he sired one lamb crop for me and his lambs are very good. In fact I feel that my ewe lambs are the best I have ever produced. At the American Corriedale Show in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July, 1948, I purchased "King Wyoming," the top selling ram of the show. He is also from the flock of Art and Jerry King and I am looking for great things from his lambs in the spring of 1949.

I have found Corriedale sheep to be thrifty, long-lived, excellent wool producers (my purebred herd averaged 16½ pounds each in 1948) and have a

## CONGRATULATIONS

### To DICK T. BROWN

OLATHE, COLORADO

on receiving the 1948 National 4-H Club Achievement Award

and

### To CORRIEDALE SHEEP

whose performance permitted Dick to surpass the record of any other boy in the Nation with any other breed of livestock or any and all crops.

CORRIEDALES not only won Dick the National 4-H Championship, the President Truman Silver Service and a \$2000 scholarship, but they are sending him to college at Colorado A. & M., Fort Collins, Colorado.

For Dick's own story see this page. For Dick's complete story and/or information on Corriedale Sheep, write

ROLLO E. SINGLETON, Secretary  
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASSOCIATION  
100 North Garth Avenue  
Columbia, Missouri



Dick T. Brown and one of his stud rams.

## L. C. BARNARD & SON

Purebred Corriedale  
Breeders

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## Red Earth Corriedales

A HARDY DUAL PURPOSE  
SHEEP SHEARING  
1½ and ¾ FLEECES

These rams are range raised  
and ready to go to work.

100 for the 1949 offering

## PAUL C. MURPHY & SON

HERMOSA, SOUTH DAKOTA

very good carcass. They can take the rough mountain range better than other breeds that I know of. For an example: October 5, 1947, I took my champion ram, "George," a yearling to the mountains and put him with the range herd of ewes. The herd was in the roughest mountain country in our area. This ram had been in my show herd for the Colorado State Fair both as a ram lamb and as a yearling and for the National Western Stock Show as a ram, where he had been judged reserve champion. He had been pampered as much as you can pamper a sheep. I took him out of the breeding herd November 15, in good condition, put him back in the show on January 13, 1948. This test really proved that Corriedales can adapt themselves to any and all conditions. They can be herded in heavy brush without losing wool: this is in high mountain oak brush grazing. By using my purebred Corriedale rams on white-face crossbred range ewes, my uncles have increased their wool production three pounds per head.

I am breeding and culling my flock for open faces, productivity in the ewes, ability to feed their lambs, large bone, heavy even fleeces and size. Size I think is one of the most important factors in our breed. I have an excellent market for my rams. My yearling rams averaged me \$100 per head this fall and most of them were sold to owners of large range herds for the production of herd replacement ewes. I am definitely of the opinion that in this field is the future of the Corriedale breed. My wether lambs brought me an average of \$27.80 per head at five months.

There is a lot to learn in the purebred sheep business and I am learning something every day I work with them. I am now enrolled in Colorado A.&M. College specializing in Animal Husbandry, with a sheep and wool major, to better fit myself to carry on from the start I have made during my nine years of 4-H Club work. The money made with my Corriedale sheep has made my college career possible.

One thing I want to stress is that for any 4-H Club boy or girl to get to the top, he must have help and cooperation at home as well as an interested county agent. I have been fortunate in both respects. My mother has been behind me through all my experiences; my uncles have given me cooperation in every way possible, and Bill Stewart, our county agent, has always been on hand to give help and advice. No boy or girl can make the grade alone. To

### REGISTERED CORRIEDALES

MONCREIFFE AND UNIVERSITY OF  
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Rams and Ewes For Sale

This Fall

**D. A. CHRISTENSEN**

KENDRICK, IDAHO

### "CORRIEDALES"

"For Wool and Mutton"

Old English Sheep Dogs

**C. H. ELMORE**

Applegate, Oregon

### WES WOODEN'S CORRIEDALES

"Progeny Tested Rams"

DIXON and DAVIS, CALIFORNIA



my mother, my uncles and Bill Stewart I owe a great deal for putting me in position to win the National 4-H Achievement Award in 1948.

My advice to anyone, and especially to young boys and girls going into 4-H Club purebred sheep projects is: "You can't go wrong with Corriedales." Get the best animals you can afford to start, give them good care and they will do the rest. Corriedales are easily handled in a show herd, herd well on the range, thrive on a minimum amount of feed, produce a good carcass and an excellent wool crop. What more can you ask?

### Death Taxes

(Continued from page 32)

No doubt many men have witnessed the handicaps under which some widowed neighbor is now laboring. Perhaps you have seen profitable "outfits" broken into unproductive units when the estate has been divided outright among the heirs—some of whom may live in other States and who contribute absolutely nothing beneficial to the management of that "outfit," yet

demand their full share of the profits.

Right at this time, heading for a lawsuit, is a case of interest. It involves a little widow—75 years of age, and it affects her entire future. I met her while on a business trip not too many miles out from Denver. We were sitting in the lounge of the hotel chatting with the County Commissioner who introduced us to her with the remark that he had known her and her husband for many years. Since the death of her husband, she faced a terrible problem and, unfortunately, had to face it alone. She came into that part of the country as a bride with her husband some 50 years ago.

Together they fought the elements of nature in a rugged country. Like pioneers of that time, they endured hardships and suffering. Together, and with nothing almost but their bare hands, they gradually wrought that bit of wilderness into a successful "outfit." Their daughter grew up and eventually married and moved with her husband to a small town just east of the Colorado border.

The parents, despite their advancing years, continued to build that "outfit" with the idea that this daughter would



always have something financially worthwhile after they were gone. At all times they stood together, worked together for over 50 years. Then one winter's morning "Dad" passed away. The son-in-law cared nothing about working on the "outfit" at any time. "Dad" left no will so, under the statutes, one-half of the "outfit" went outright to the widow and the other one-half outright to the daughter.

During the daughter's lifetime things moved along nicely under the widow's control and guidance. Then came the death of the daughter. The daughter's husband, being her only legal heir, inherited one-half of that "outfit." Soon after this girl's death, he re-married. Being completely out of sympathy with the desires of his former mother-in-law, he has taken issue with everything she has done and wants to do. He refuses to grant permission for expenditures of money for building repairs and maintenance necessary to the running of the "outfit."

Things went from bad to worse until the widow was forced to place the matter in the hands of her attorney who evidently wrote rather sharply, and justly so, to the former son-in-law. Upon receipt of the attorney's letter, the lad sent his attorney out to discuss the matter with the little old widow and to tell her just what his client was going to do.

What was he going to do? He would simply sue for the complete partition of the "outfit" so that he could get his legal one-half share out as quickly as possible. We all recognized that this young man was standing on his legal rights. The County Commissioner suggested that the widow buy this one-half interest from her former son-in-law.

"I can't do that; I'm over 70," she said. "I've worked hard for over 50 years and I'm too old now to start all over again."

"Well, perhaps the lad can buy out your interests," replied the Commissioner. But such a plan cannot be worked out since he is only a book-keeper with a small oil company with no experience with livestock, and probably could not convince the bank that it could make a sound loan to him. Furthermore, he has stated he is not at all interested in buying the widow's share at any cost.

## ADVERTISERS' INDEX

### COMMERCIAL

#### DOGS

Peterson Stock Farm .....	30
Sheep Dog Directory .....	30

#### EAR TAGS

Salt Lake Stamp Company .....	28
-------------------------------	----

#### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

California Wool Growers Association .....	30
Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation .....	1

#### FEEDS

Moorman Manufacturing Company .....	22
Morris Feed Yards .....	2
Ralston Purina Company .....	27

#### FINANCE

First Security Corporation .....	1
----------------------------------	---

#### HOTELS

Hotel Utah .....	30
------------------	----

#### MARKETING AGENCIES

Armour and Company .....	27
Chicago Union Stock Yards .....	4th Cover
Swift and Company .....	20-21
Wilson and Company .....	3rd Cover

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Mountain States Tel. and Tel. Company .....	2
---	---

#### REMEDIES

Lederle Laboratories Division .....	
American Cyanamide Company .....	1st Cover
O. M. Franklin Serum Company .....	3

#### SHEARING EQUIPMENT

Sunbeam Corporation .....	25
---------------------------	----

#### WOOL

Houghton Wool Company .....	28
Idaho Falls Animal Products Company .....	28
Idaho Hide and Tallow Company .....	30
R. H. Lindsay Company .....	28
Pendleton Woolen Company .....	28
B. F. Ware Hide Company .....	30

#### WOOL BAGS

Mente and Company .....	3
-------------------------	---

### SHEEP

#### COLUMBIAS

Columbia Sheep Breeders Association .....	28
C. W. Dorney .....	28
Seven-Eleven Ranch .....	25

#### CORRIEDALES

American Corriedale Sheep Association .....	34
L. C. Barnard and Son .....	34
D. A. Christensen .....	35
C. H. Elmore .....	35
Paul C. Murphy and Son .....	34
Wes Wooden's Corriedales .....	35

#### HAMPSHIRE

American Hampshire Sheep Association .....	28
--	----

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Breeders' Directory .....	33
---------------------------	----

#### SUFFOLKS

American Suffolk Sheep Society .....	28
--------------------------------------	----

It was then suggested that she and her former son-in-law get together and sell the "outfit" to some outsider, but it seems that she has tried to do just that and every time a buyer is found, the lad "ups" the sale price and consequently they cannot get together any place except in some court room and right there is where they are soon going to meet.

Such is the cost of inaction—the penalty of procrastination—all inflicted upon the widow because her husband failed to make a will.

However, simply making a will does not always solve the problem. It should be the best will—always kept up-to-date—to meet changing conditions and new laws. It is an important matter—vital to those who look to you for their future and who depend on you with all the faith and confidence possible.

## B. H. C. For Scab

WHILE scab is no longer a serious menace in most western sheep flocks, some of our readers may be interested in a recent statement by I. H. Roberts of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, on the treatment of scab with benzene hexachloride.

"As a result of experiments with BHC," says Mr. Roberts, "we have found that one dipping in as little as 1 pound BHC powder per 100 gallons of water, was sufficient to destroy all mites on scabby sheep. In addition, the chemical, even at this low concentration, remained effective on the animals long enough to eradicate mite infestations, by destroying the larvae which may have hatched from eggs surviving the treatment. I want to emphasize the fact that only one dipping was necessary to accomplish this end; and the gamma isomer content of the dip was only 0.0075-percent. Of course, at this extremely low concentration, the mites were slow to die; we found that some mites survived for as long as 36 hours. But the use of 2 pounds of BHC per 100 gallons of water destroyed all mites in less than 2 hours. And no matter how much more than 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water was used, the last of the mites survived for about the same length of time—a little less than 2 hours."



## Carl Adix IS FRIENDLY TO THE SOIL

"Give to the soil the best that you have, and the best will come back to you," is the creed on the Carl Adix farm near Alden, Minnesota. "We put manure on our land to produce more crops to feed more livestock to get more manure." That is the basis of Carl's success.

A staunch believer that all farmers should increase the productivity of their land each year—Carl practices what he preaches. He takes great pride in his rich 440 acre farm in Freeborn County—for it has not always been that way.

"The manure spreader is the most valuable piece of machinery on the farm," says Adix, "and we haul manure almost every day—otherwise a lot of its value is lost. We cover about 100 acres each year." That calls for an extensive livestock program and Carl has just that. He raises and sells over 360 hogs a year and feeds approximately 70 head of cattle. All of his feeding is done on concrete. He also has a large flock of

ewes and a high producing herd of dairy cows.

While manure and commercial fertilizer help to maintain and increase yields, grass-legume combinations and a sound crop rotation also play a major role. Adix who farms his land in partnership with his two sons, harvested 8080 bushels of Clinton oats from 114 acres last year. His 140 acres of corn made over 100 bushels to the acre.

"When we market our crops through livestock, most of the plant food is returned to the soil as manure," says Adix. Manure is not a by-product on this farm—it is a major product and a large part of the word "production."



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# CHICAGO!

## *The Country's Largest Live Stock Market*

At Chicago in 1948 stockmen of the nation marketed 6,112,200 head of cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses for which they were paid \$726,476,-895 — an average of nearly 3 Million Dollars cash every market day — and a total increase of more than 18 Million Dollars over the previous year.

At Chicago your consignments are keenly competed for by hundreds of local buyers and those making purchases for Eastern shipment.

It is this volume and variety of trading at Chicago that establishes values on all market animals wherever sold.

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